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Papers.

BISHOP STREET, ANDERSTON.
NORTHWOODSIDE.
JAMES WATT'S ORGAN.
THE "INDUSTRY."
BROADSIDES.

Illustrations.

BISHOP STREET, ANDERSTON. *by J. Macleho*
PLAN OF PARSON'S CROFT.
NORTHWOODSIDE.
COTTAGES AT NORTHWOODSIDE.
JAMES WATT'S ORGAN.
THE "INDUSTRY" IN BOWLING HARBOUR.

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REGALITY CLUB.

BISHOP STREET, ANDERSTON.

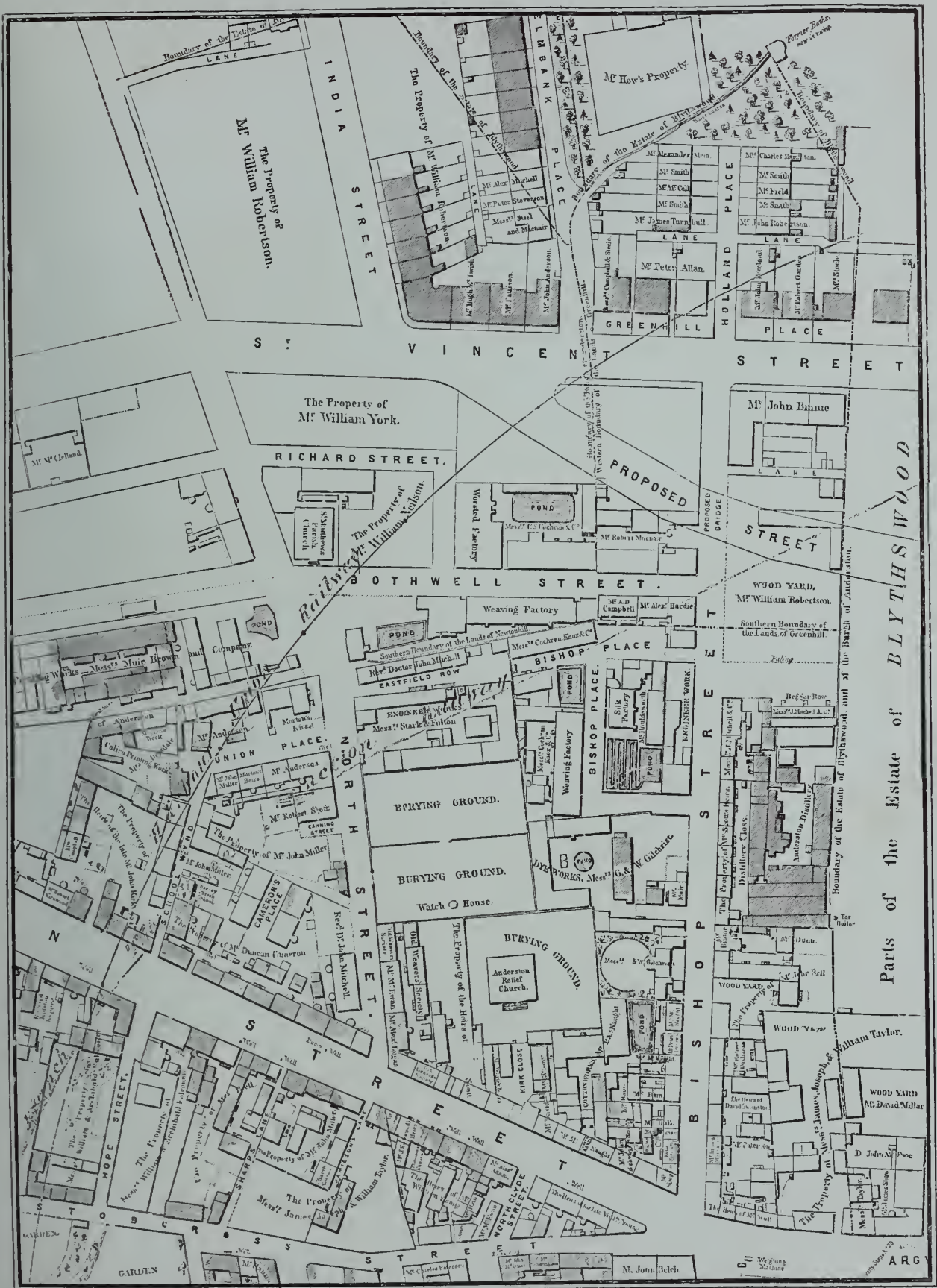
AT the western end of Blythswood Hill, where it runs out into the alluvial flat of the Clyde, there was, in Roman Catholic times, a piece of land called the "Personis" or "Rankenis" Hauch, and latterly the Parson's Croft, which formed part of the endowment of the Parson or Prebendary of Glasgow. Sloping gently to the south, on the rich haugh, it must have been a most desirable possession. It was an irregularly shaped croft, and as it is now covered with buildings the boundaries are not easy to describe. It may be said that the south boundary is the road to Partick, now Main Street, Anderston. On the east, the boundary runs in almost a straight line from that road to a point a little to the north of the north end of Holland Place. A line drawn along the back greens of the houses on the west side of Pitt Street, represents with practical accuracy, this eastern boundary, which is the march between Parson's Croft and the lands of Blythswood. On the extreme north, Parson's Croft ends in a sharp point a little to the north of the north end of Holland Place, where it is bounded by Blythswood, which explains why Holland Place is a *cul de sac*. The western boundary was partly Newtonhill, and south of Newtonhill the Parson's Croft goes up to North Street, where it is bounded by Blythswood. The plan here reproduced from a map of the burgh of Anderston, kindly lent by Mr. Frew, C.E., shows these boundaries, and gives a good idea of the shape of the Croft.

After the Reformation, these lands were annexed to the Crown. On the 15th of January, 1591, King James VI. gave to John Andrew, Clerk of His Secret Council, and Jonet Millar, his spouse, and the longer liver of them, and to James Andrew, their son, and the heirs of his body lawfully

begotten, whom failing, to the said John's heirs and assignees, whomsoever, the lands of the Prebend of Glasgow, called Glasgow *primo*, viz. :—" 13 acras vocat *the Personis Croft* ex parte boreali civitatis Glasguen. prope lie Stabillgreine ac terras jacen pro. Brummielaw ex occidentali dicte civitatis (olim occupat per Jo. Johnnestoun et Jo. Andersoun), the Personishauch alias Rankenishauch, jacen. prope Stobcors ex Occidentali dicte civitatis, in baronia de Glasgow, vic. Lanark ; pomerium ac diversa tenementa contigue jacen. cum parvo horto infra territorium dicte civitatis in *lie* Stabill-greine, in triangulo situat, tenden a publica via in summitate dicte civitatis ad *lie tua croces* ex orientali communis vie dicte civitatis (inter terras sive tenementa et hortos palatii archiepiscopi Glasguen. ex australi hortos vicariorum chori Glasguen. ex orien. et boreali, communem vicum ex occiden); que terre dicte prebende fuerunt Davidis Rollok filii et heredis quondam M. Davidis R. de Kincladie, tente de M. Archibaldo Dowglas, tanquam rectore de Glasgow in feudifirma dicte M. Dav., tunc M. Roberti R. ejus filii tente de M. Thoma Fleming vicario pensionario ecclesie metropolitane Glasguen. et ejus successoribus ; et per dictos Dav. et M. Robertum respective resignate sunt in manibus regis, in favorem dictorum Jo. Andro, etc. INSUPER rex voluit quod unica sasina apud Personis-croft capienda pro omnibus staret : TENEND. in feudi firma :—REDDEND. annuatim pro terris dicte prebende 20 lib., pro ceteris 5 lib. distribuend. secundum tenorem foundationis facte per D. Marcum Jamiesoun vicarium chori Glasguensis, 42 sol. 10 den. dicto vicario pensionario, 8 sol. rectori de Glasgow, 5 sol. regentibus sive magistris pedagogii Glasguen., 4 sol. 2 den. pauperibus hospitalis S. Nicolai, Glasguen., in toto 8 lib. : ac duplicando dictas summas 20 lib. et 42 sol. 10 den. in introitu heredum."¹

There are several points of interest in this grant to John Andrew. We see from it what were at least some of the endowments of the Parson or Prebendary of Glasgow, commonly called Glasgow *Primo*, who was the Bishop's vicar. Archibald Douglas, above mentioned, is said to have been a younger son of Richard Douglas, who was son of James, second Earl of Morton. He was a Lord of Session when the Regent Murray presented him to the Parsonage of Glasgow, of which he got possession on 23rd January, 1572. Subsequently he was a prisoner in Stirling Castle, on the charge of having assisted the Queen's faction, but was released and restored to the Bench in 1578. In 1580 he was accused of having been accessory to the death of Darnley, and either conscious of guilt or despairing of a fair trial, fled

¹ Reg. Mag. Sig., 1580—1593, p. 614.



Parts of the Estate of BLYTHS WOOD

WOOD YARD
Mr. David Miller

WOOD YARD
Mr. John Miller

WOOD YARD
Mr. John Miller



to England. In 1586, having returned to Scotland, he tholed an assize for the murder of Darnley, and was acquitted, though there was a general feeling that he was guilty. After this, he was sent as Ambassador to England, and it is said, contributed to bring about the execution of Queen Mary. He was recalled in 1587, and with a grim humour, deposed from his Parsonage in 1593, for "non-residence and neglect of duty."¹ Altogether the Reverend Archibald Douglas must have had a stirring twenty years of it. He had feued out the above mentioned lands, or part of them, to David Rollok, who for some reason judiciously passed over in silence, had resigned them into the hands of the King. Another part had been feued out by Thomas Fleming, Vicar Pensionary of the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, also to David Rollok, and at the time of the grant to John Andrew, was held by Robert Rollok, his son. The lands feued by Fleming may have been the "pomerium," the "diversa tenementa" and the "parvus hortus." They also were seized by the King to make an estate for the lucky John Andrew. The first piece of land, the 13 acres called the Parsonis Croft, lay on the north of the city, near the Stablegreen, which was a little to the north of the Archbishop's Castle. This Parson's Croft must have been feued out soon after John Andrew acquired it, for it appears from the titles that in the middle of the seventeenth century there was nothing left but a superiority. Curiously enough the Incorporation of Tailors ultimately acquired the *solum* of North Parson's Croft, as well as West Parson's Croft. During the rest of this article, when the Parson's Croft is mentioned, the croft in the west of the city is meant. The description of the "parvus hortus" introduces a new locality into Glasgow topography. It is described as lying in a triangle, running from the public way in the top part of the city of Glasgow to the "tua croces" to the east of the common road of the said city. Where and what were these two crosses? There is no mention of them elsewhere.

From the Lanarkshire Retours it appears that Alexander Andrew was served heir in special to his brother, the said James Andrew, on 17th May, 1605, in *inter alia* the lands commonly called "The Persones Hauch," alias "Rankynnis Hauch," lying near Stobcours. The history of the croft for the next sixty years or so is a blank, for the title-deeds prior to the middle of the seventeenth century are missing. By the kindness of Mr. J. M. Taylor, writer, the Clerk to the Tailors' Incorporation, access has been given to all that are extant. In 1663 it belonged to James Lawson, merchant burgess in Glasgow, and John Wilson, only lawful son to the

¹ *Fasti Ecclesiae Scoticae*, Edinburgh, 1868, vol. ii., part i., pp. 2, 3.

deceased Alexander Wilson, writer, Glasgow, each to the extent of one half *pro indiviso*. On 19th November in that year they divided it, Wilson taking the easter half, and Lawson the wester half. On 14th February, 1665, James Lawson conveyed his half to Margaret and Janet Lawson, his daughters, equally betwixt them and their heirs, and failing of them in favour of Mr. Patrick Bell, late Bailie of Glasgow.¹ The description of the croft is—"These lands called the Parson's Lands, extending in hail to twelve acres and half an acre or thereby, lying near the Broomielaw, on the west side of the Burgh of Glasgow, bounded between the lands of Blythswood on the east, the said lands of Blythswood and the lands of Newton respective on the north and west, and the common loan leading to the Drummotherall Hill² on the south parts, and lying also within the parochin of Barony and Regality of Glasgow and Sherifffdom of Lanark." In 1671 John Wilson conveyed his six and a half acres to George Bogle, merchant burghess of Glasgow. This was, most probably, George Bogle, first of Daldowie. In *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry* (1878 edition, p. 75), he is said to have married Jean Park, but from the Charter of Confirmation of this disposition by Robert Leighton,

¹ In the seventeenth century the Bells were one of the great governing families of Glasgow. They died out in heiress portioners in the end of last century, but their heirs to this day reap the benefit of the sagacity and thrift of these old Scottish merchants. For twenty-four of the years between 1614 and 1687 a Bell was either a Bailie or Provost. James Bell was Bailie in 1614-15-16, and either he or another James Bell was Bailie in 1641 and Provost 1643-44. Patrick Bell was Bailie 1625-26 and Provost 1634-35. Another Patrick Bell was Bailie in 1661 and 1676. John Bell was Provost 1658-59, and either he or another John Bell was Provost 1674-75-78-79-80-81. Colin Bell was Bailie 1687.

The Bells were owners of the six shilling and eight penny land of old extent of Little Cowcaddens, which hold of the Crown, and of the Lands of Provanside, consisting of ten acres or thereby, lying within the Burgh of Glasgow. Speaking roughly these lands which lay "contigue" formed a parallelogram of which the south boundary is Cathedral Street, the east boundary Frederick Street "and range thereof," the north boundary about Garscadden Street, and the west boundary Buchanan Street. There is also a small bit to the east of Frederick Street and a triangular piece of ground between Buchanan Street or Port Dundas Road and Cowcaddens Street. Patrick Bell, the last of the family, died in the end of last century, and was succeeded by Miss Jean Colquhoun, Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, and Miss Janet Coulter, each to the extent of one sixth, and James Hamilton of Holmhead to the extent of a half.

² In another description of the same Croft ten years earlier, the hill is called Drummother Hill. It is now known as Cranston Hill. In *Glasgow Past and Present* (1884), vol. i., p. 79, it is gravely stated that this hill used to be called "Drumover-hill," from "the *fact* that all the vagabonds who were banished furth the city were accompanied to the spot by the town's drummer playing the 'Rogue's March,' and this official saw them fairly beyond the bounds." Now, "Drumover-hill" is obviously a corruption of the real name Drummother or Drummotherall Hill. This "fact" is a fair instance of the assertions that till within the last few years passed for Glasgow history.

Archbishop of Glasgow, dated 17th September, 1673,¹ his wife's name appears to have been Margaret. Mr. Bogle did not keep these lands long. In 1673 he conveyed them to William Watson, Deacon, and John Dalrymple, Collector to the Taylor Craft of Glasgow, and their successors in office for the use and behoof of their poor. Janet Lawson married (1) Thomas Robb, minister of Wester Leinzie, and (2) John Leckie of Mye, merchant in Glasgow. She conveyed her fourth of the Parson's Croft to Mr. Leckie, who, in 1714, sold it to the Tailor Incorporation for £97 10s. It is doubtful if the Incorporation have the whole of Parson's Croft as it originally existed. In the Lanarkshire Retours there is a special service on 27th February, 1695, of Elizabeth Robertson to John Robertson, surgeon, Glasgow, her father, in four acres of land in that part "nuncupata Person's Haugh prope Stobcorss." This would seem to be part of the original croft, and the Tailors have acquired nothing from Elizabeth Robertson or any one having a title from her. Margaret Lawson seems to have died without issue, and on 11th September, 1728, Patrick Bell, of Cowcaddens, grandson of the said Patrick Bell, sold the remaining three acres, being his half of James Lawson's half of Parson's Croft, for £162 to Gabriel Corsbie, then Deacon, and James Mason, then Collector of the Incorporation of Tailors in Glasgow, and their successors in office.

Anderston, from which Bishop Street runs northward, was founded in the year 1725 by John Anderson of Stobcross. For some time there were no buildings to the northward of the road leading to Partick, but about 1758 the Incorporation of Tailors began to feu out the Parson's Croft, and by 1765 it had all been given off. The following table shows the date of feuing and the price got :—

DATES.	FEUARS' NAMES.	A.	R.	F.	E.	Grassum Paid.			Yearly Feu.		
						£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
1758.						£	s.	D.	£	s.	D.
March 28.	John Logan, weaver, . .	0	1	0	0	5	11	1	0	16	8
Nov. 18.	D. Marshall, gardener, . .	0	1	5	31	6	9	7½	0	19	5½
1759.											
Sept. 17.	J. Monteath, hairdresser, .	0	0	30	0	4	3	4	0	12	6
1763.											
Jan. 13.	A. Thomson, innkeeper, . .	2	0	0	0	44	8	10	6	13	4
"	James Crombie, wright, . .	0	1	28	0	9	8	10	1	8	4
April 14-15.	T. Napier, watchmaker, . .	4	1	7	0	78	15	0½	10	6	3
" 14-22.	John Wardrop, jr., wright, .	2	1	38	0	55	5	6½	8	5	10
" 22.	Robert M'Culloch, slater, .	0	3	38	10	21	19	8	3	5	11
1764.											
Feb. 24.	James Reid, wright, . .	0	2	17	0	13	9	5	2	0	5
1765.											
May 30.	James Morton, merchant, . .	0	3	19	0	19	6	1¾	2	17	11
		12	1	23	5	258	17	6¼	37	6	7½

¹ With J. M. Taylor, Esq., Writer.

On the western side of their property the Tailors had North Street, an old road. On the eastern side they formed Bishop Street. There may have been an old lane there or there may not. None of the maps of Glasgow are old enough to give any information on the point. The four houses shown in the etching were most probably built when the Tailors began to form the street. Their style is that of 1750 or a little later, and they were there before 1778. In M'Arthur's map of that year houses are shown on the west side of the street extending about as far north as the northmost of the four. In James Barry's map of about 1782, and in a map "from an actual survey, 1790," prefixed to the Glasgow Directory of 1791, a country house with two wings is shown at the north end of Parson's Croft, exactly in line with Bishop Street, and a little to the north of the present line of St. Vincent Street. In front are small fields divided by rows of trees. On Thomas Richardson's map of Glasgow and its environs (about 1795) this house appears as Napiershall, and in Fleming's map, 1807, as Napierhall, the property of Miss Napier. In Smith's continuation of Fleming's map, dated 1821, this house appears as Greenhill, the property of Messrs. R. Muirhead & Co. From this comes "Greenhill Place," the name given to St. Vincent Street on its descent of Blythwood Hill westwards. Napiershall or Greenhill consisted of four acres, one rood, and seven falls of ground on the extreme north of Parson's Croft, feued from the Incorporation in 1763 by Thomas Napier, watchmaker, Glasgow. It is not known whether the house was built by Thomas Napier or not. At any rate he was succeeded by his surviving daughters, Janet Napier, relict of Dr. Innes, and Miss Mary Napier. On 1st June, 1819 (by which time the house had changed its name from Napiershall to Greenhill), Miss Napier and Mrs. Innes sold the property to Robert Muirhead, Andrew Donaldson Campbell, and John Binnie, the individual partners of Robert Muirhead & Co., builders, Glasgow, who broke up the property into building lots.

The question remains, why was this street called Bishop Street? Mr. Macgeorge says (Old Glasgow, 1880, p. 120), "There is a tradition that the Bishops had not very far from the Castle (of Partick) a rural manor in a locality which was then a part of the old Bishop's Forest, but is now almost in the heart of Glasgow, and which is traversed by the street in Anderston called Bishop Street, but of this I have not been able to find any positive confirmation. An elderly

woman who had all her life resided in Bishop Street, informed me recently that when she was a child she was told by a person then a very old woman, that the Bishop's house was situated in the midst of gardens on the west side of the street; and she described a narrow lane existing in her day, and running northwards from the Main Street of Anderston, on the east of Bishop Street, as what had been the Bishop's entry to his house. It was called the Bishop's walk. The name of the present street and the name of the corn mills on the west side of it—Bishop Garden Mills—give countenance to this tradition." In a letter which appeared in the Glasgow Herald of 28th March, 1889, under the signature of "Weaver," it is stated that the street was named from a Mr. Bishop who built it. This theory has the merit of simplicity, but it is not borne out by the facts. The chartulary of the Tailors' Incorporation has been searched, and, as will be seen from the table previously given, the name of Bishop does not appear among the early owners of property in the street. It is pretty certain from the description in the grant to John Andrew that neither the Bishop nor Archbishop of Glasgow had a "rural manor" on this croft. Had any such existed it would have left some mark on the description. The true explanation probably is that there was a tradition of the croft having been Church land, and the ownership was attributed to the Bishop of Glasgow. The same tradition would account for "Bishop's Garden" Mills.

NORTHWOODSIDE.

THE annexed sketch represents a reach of the river Kelvin—or, as it is called in the old writs, “the Water of Kelvin”—at a point where none of the objects shown on it now remain. It was taken from the bridge near the fine church of which the late Dr. Eadie was then incumbent. The sketch was taken on the 23rd of August, 1869, and represents what I then saw with the exception of the house to the left, which had been pulled down a few months previously. I had been familiar with the appearance of that house for many years, and more than once had been in it, and I restored it to its place in the drawing partly from my own recent recollection of it, which was very distinct, and partly from the interesting painting of it by the late Mr. A. D. Robertson, now in the Corporation Galleries—one of the pictures bequeathed to the city by the late Mr. William Euing. The whole scene as represented in the sketch is what it was in the year 1868.

The house just referred to was an Italian-looking villa, and, besides the picture in the Corporation Galleries, a view of it, taken from the land side, will be found in *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*. The piece of ground on which it was erected was of very small extent—a narrow strip forming a wooded terrace overlooking the river, with the road “leading from Glasgow to Northwoodside Mills” close behind it. This ground was acquired in 1771 by William Fleming, coppersmith in Glasgow, from Lord Blantyre and Mr. Stirling of Keir. Fleming conveyed it, with other land, in 1792, to Robert Miller, also a coppersmith in Glasgow, and in the same year Miller conveyed it, with other land, to William Gillespie, calico printer in Anderston. In 1802 Mr. Gillespie conveyed the property to his son Colin, designed merchant in New York. I have not been able to ascertain by whom the house was erected, but it was probably by William



Typo Lithing Co. Phila.

North Woods

Gillespie, as in the Conveyance of 1802 Colin Gillespie is described as "then residing at Northwoodside," and in the previous titles there is no mention of any house on the ground. It was probably erected previous to 1795, as in Richardson's map of that date a house is shown just about the point where this house stood. Part of the land acquired by William Gillespie was on the north side of the road immediately behind the house, and on this Colin Gillespie made a garden, and connected it with the house lot by an ornamental iron bridge over the road. He also added to and improved the house. After possessing the property for about eighteen years, Colin Gillespie, having become insolvent, conveyed it in 1820 to Samuel Hoare and others, bankers in London, and by them it was conveyed in 1822 to Mr. John Thomson, cashier, in Edinburgh, of the Royal Bank of Scotland. Mr. Thomson occupied the house for a few years, and in 1828 sold it to Mr. Henry Paul, accountant in Glasgow, afterwards the first manager of the City of Glasgow Bank. Mr. Paul lived in it till 1845, when he sold it, along with the adjoining lands, to Mr. Bain of Moriston, by whom they were conveyed to the City of Glasgow Bank, who laid out the ground for feuing.

The conveyance by Mr. Paul to Mr. Bain is the first in the progress in which I find any mention of the house. It is there called "the mansion house or villa of Northwoodside." In the Country Houses it is called "Northwoodside House," but it was certainly not the mansion house of the estate of Northwoodside. That stood on the ground to the right. Both properties, and much more land in the neighbourhood, formed part of the "thirty-two shilling and four penny land of old extent of Northwoodside"; and the high three story house in the sketch, if not the mansion house in its original form, certainly occupied its site.

That house, with land adjoining, belonged to James Lapsley, designed as "of Northwoodside," from whom it was acquired in 1790 by Benjamin Barton, commissary clerk of Glasgow. In the conveyance to him it is described as "that part of the lands of Northwoodside called the Glebe, with the mansion house of Northwoodside and other houses standing thereon, consisting of 4 acres 1 rood and 25 falls." Mr. Barton possessed this house till his death in the end of the year 1816. I have not ascertained when it was built, but from the terms of the conveyance to Barton, viz., the land, with "the mansion house standing thereon," the original mansion house was no doubt there when Barton acquired the property. There is little doubt, indeed, that the house shown in the sketch is the old mansion house—improved very likely, and possibly with the third story, with its battlemented top, added by Mr. Barton. There appears to have been a small

bit of ground—about half an acre—lying between the house and the road, not included in Lapsley's conveyance. Of this ground—so essential to his amenity—Mr. Barton got a lease from the Parliamentary Trustees of Blythswood, and in 1806 he obtained from them a feudal conveyance to it.

After Mr. Barton's death the property was in 1818 sold by his testamentary trustees to Mr. John Hamilton of Northpark. In 1831 his son, Archibald Hamilton, wine merchant in Glasgow, succeeded to it, as heir of his father. In 1839 it was sold by the trustees for Mr. Hamilton to Michael Rowand, banker in Glasgow, and in 1851 Mr. Rowand conveyed it to the Union Bank of Scotland.

Benjamin Barton was a gentleman well known in Glasgow. He was Commissary clerk at the end of the last century and the beginning of the present. He appears in the Glasgow Directory of 1789 as "Benjamin Barton, commissary clerk, second flat above 218 Trongate." The house on the Kelvin was not his only residence. He used it only as a country seat, and it was then a secluded place, far away from the city. His town house, latterly, was the top flat of the tenement at the head of Dunlop Street, on the west side—the Buck's Head Hotel occupying the other side of the street.

Mr. Barton was descended from an ancient family, the head of which served under William the Conqueror, and obtained from that monarch large possessions in Lancashire. One of his descendants was Booth de Barton, who married a daughter of the noble family of De Peltier of Normandy, and from that marriage the commissary clerk was descended. Mr. Barton's sister, Margaret, married Mr. M'Nair of Greenfield, and their daughter, Margaret M'Nair, became Mrs. Black of Clairmont. By his first wife, Miss Paterson of Ballaird, Benjamin Barton had two children—a son and a daughter. The latter married Mr. Farquhar Gray of Glen Tigg, in Ayrshire—a gentleman well known in Glasgow. The son, Alexander, entered the army and became a distinguished officer. On the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington, he was promoted for his services in the field. He commanded a squadron of the 12th Light Dragoons (afterwards the 12th Royal Lancers) in three general engagements—Salamanca, Vittoria, and Waterloo. He died unmarried. By a second marriage his father, the commissary clerk, had three children—two sons, and a daughter who married a well known Glasgow man, Mr. Stewart Bell, brother of an equally well known citizen, David Bell. Benjamin Barton of Northwoodside died in 1816.

Some time after the sketch was taken the flat ground in front was, by filling up, raised to a height very much above the original level, and on part of it the New Glasgow Academy was built. This ground was acquired by the trustees of

the Academy from the City of Glasgow Bank in 1878. It consisted of upwards of 24,000 square yards, and the price paid was £20,000. The ground is described in the conveyance as forming "part and portion of that lot of the lands of Hillhead called the Holm, running along the water of Kelvin on the south side of the said water immediately opposite the lands belonging to Archibald Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow, and Henry Paul, accountant there, situated on the north side of said water." The ground belonged previously to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, who feued it in 1828 to Andrew Reed, merchant in Glasgow. Reed, with the consent of Mr. Gibson of Hillhead, sold it in 1830 to James Grant and William Meiklem, writers in Glasgow; and it was acquired by the City of Glasgow Bank in 1861.

The cottages to the right in the sketch were on the ground now occupied by Rosebery Terrace. I have frequently in passing seen hay or corn stacks behind them, so that they were probably occupied either in connection with land under culture, or for dairy purposes. The whole ground of which this formed a part consisted of 9 acres 3 roods and 6 falls, which was feued from Blythswood in 1806 by James Towers, surgeon in Glasgow. It consisted of two portions—one a narrow strip of planting lying between the river and what is called in the title "the road leading from Woodside to Glasgow." The other and larger portion lay above and to the east of that road. The south south-west boundary

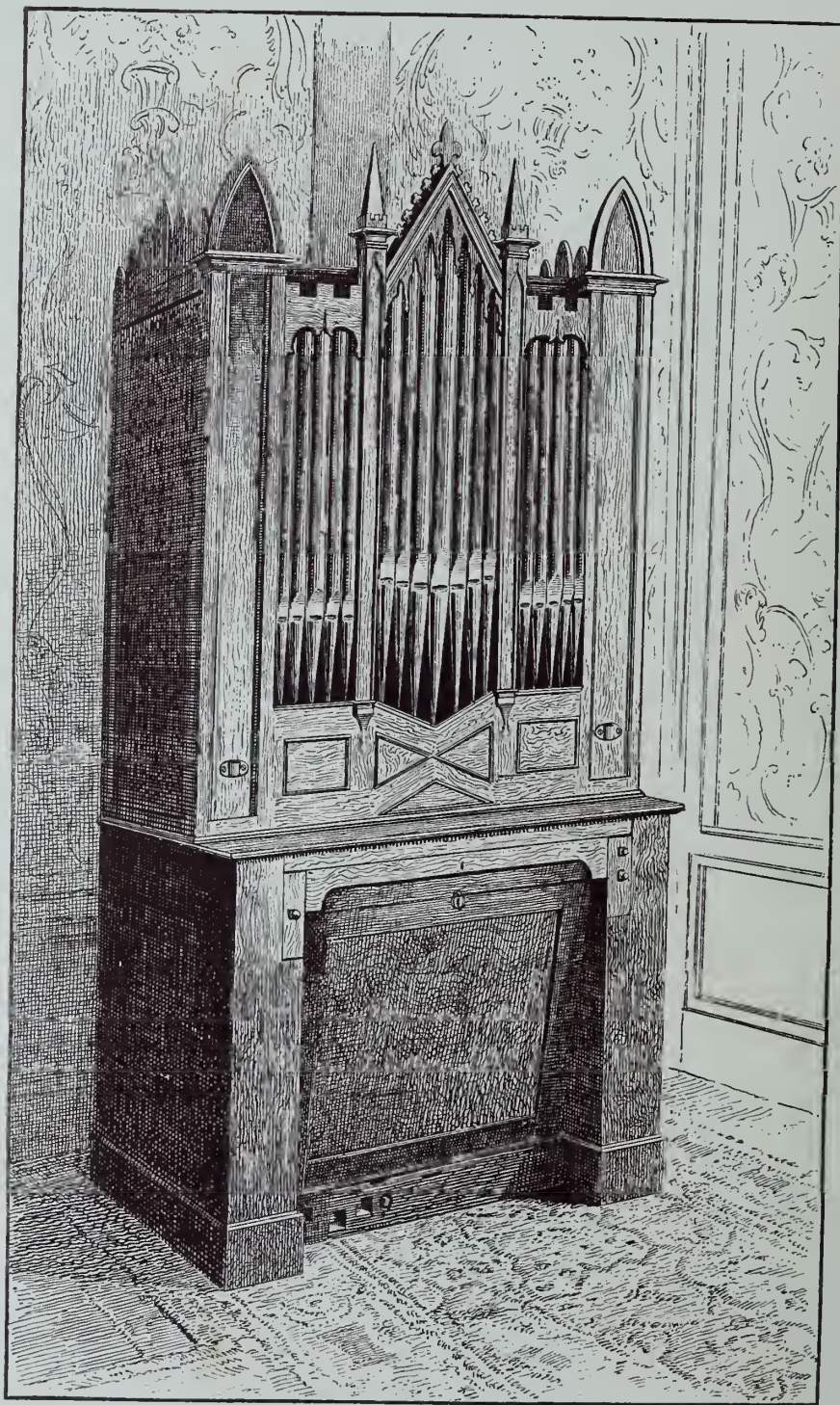


of it was what is now the centre of the Great Western Road. The feuars in Rosebery Terrace have each right to a *pro indiviso* share of the narrow strip next the river, which is called in their titles "the waterside ground." The feu-

duty for the whole ground—nearly ten acres—was £90 8s. 10d., with augmentations.

On the extreme left—outside the range of the sketch—on the rising ground which sloped down to the flat haugh land which forms the foreground of the sketch, there stood in 1869 several rural cottages, with gardens in front of them. These, like the cottages on the other side of the river, shown to the right in the sketch, have all been removed, and probably part of the buildings of the Academy is erected on their site. There were near them a good many trees and shrubs, and they must have formed quiet and secluded residences. The rough pen and ink sketch subjoined, from a drawing which I made on 17th August, 1869, gives a sufficiently accurate view of these cottages. Near one of them in the background was a little thatched summer house.

A. MACGEORGE.



JAMES WATT'S ORGAN.

THE organ, of which a representation is here given, is an interesting relic of the great James Watt. It is made all the more so by the lively controversy that has raged as to whether it was, or was not, the organ that was played in St. Andrew's Parish Church in 1807. As matter of fact, it never was in that church. It is only a small chamber organ, and originally had but two stops. While in Bailie M'Lellan's possession a third was added. It certainly was made by James Watt, with his own hands, while he was resident in Glasgow, but when he went to Birmingham in 1776, he left the organ behind him. About 1815 it came into the possession of James Steven, 35 Wilson Street, then the leading musicseller in Glasgow, and was bought from him by Bailie Archibald M'Lellan. The bailie was a man of taste, with a true liking for anything of Glasgow interest, and had the organ preserved with care in his house in Miller Street. Shortly before he died, in 1854, he signed the following memorandum, written out by the late venerable Rev. Dr. Pearson of Strathblane :—

“ It is well known that the great James Watt was fond of music, and while in Glasgow, constructed more than one organ. One of these was a small instrument, about 3 feet square, in the form of a small table, but having externally no appearance of a musical instrument. At this table, when his friends and he were sitting, the movement being concealed, Mr. Watt astonished them by the production of the music. This little table, about 40 years ago, fell into the hands of the late Steven, the musicseller in Wilson Street, who had an organ front with gilt pipes and sides, placed on the top of the table, and gave it the shape it just now bears. I bought it from Steven and put an additional reed stop into it. It remains so at present. Such is the history of this interesting little instrument, and I think I need scarcely recommend it to my trustees, as a fancy, and a work

of the great James Watt, to their notice and preservation. The instrument, when in proper tune, is of considerable power, and very pleasing harmony, and in my keeping has been orthodox in its application from Martyrs to the Old Hundred.

“ARCHD. M'LELLAN.

“Mugdock Castle, 11th Sept., 1854.”

After Mr. M'LeLLan's death, the state of his affairs unfortunately rendered it impossible for his trustees to carry out his wishes, and the organ was sold by auction. The purchaser was the late James Graham Adam, of Denovan. On his death in 1863, it was again in the auctioneer's hands. Peter MacKenzie was anxious that it should be secured for some of the Watt Institutions, and published the following advertisement in *The Reformers Gazette* :—

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

WONDERFUL ORGAN FOR SALE.

(BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.)

THE Wonderful Organ of JAMES WATT, the Illustrious Inventor of Steam. Made by his own hands for his own amusement, in the City of Glasgow, nearly 100 years ago. Latterly in the possession of, and duly authenticated by the late ARCHIBALD M'LELLAN, Esq., one of the Magistrates of this City, and Deacon Convener of the Trades' House of Glasgow, &c.

Apply to Mr. MacKenzie, Gazette Office, 36 Miller Street; or Messrs. Hutchison & Dixon, 7 West Nile Street.

Glasgow, 9 October, 1863.

But Peter did more. He put on his war paint and wrote one of his most Peteresque articles in support of the advertisement. The article is such an excellent specimen of his style; of “his power of compressed blundering and exuberant verbosity” as was happily said, that it is here reproduced :—
“It may not be generally known, but it is undoubtedly true, that the illustrious James Watt, who first invented the steam engine, which has revolutionized the world and altered the face of the whole earth infinitely to the better, was in his early years extremely fond of music, and at his leisure hours in Glasgow, in his shop in the High Street—besides hammering away at his then puny engine and adjusting instruments for the Professors in the College, who entertained a great regard for him though others did not—he found leisure to make a small organ for his own amusement in his own dwelling, then consisting of two rooms and a kitchen. Fancy the man who became the greatest mechanical genius in the world squatted

down in the now demure High Street of Glasgow, in or about the year 1761, and thus employed! When James Watt left Glasgow to settle in England, and there to become the mighty man who moved the world, including the earth above and the water below, by steam, he did not think of carrying away his organ with him—it was probably inconvenient for him to do so, and the price of carriage in those days was no joke. The mere postage of a single letter to London was one shilling and two pence—taking four days and three nights by transit in the Royal Mail Coach, drawn by four of the best horses, while the traffic on the King's highway, between Glasgow and London, by other vehicles, took twenty days at least, and at a much later date, viz., in the year 1811, as we lately saw in an interesting letter from Mr. Flaxman, the eminent sculptor, to the late Mr. C. D. Donald, when transmitting the models he had prepared in London of the statue of Sir John Moore, as it now appears in St. George's Square of Glasgow, he states, under date London, 28th January, 1811, 'The two models were sent, directed to you, on Saturday last, the 26th instant, by Jackson, William, Howey & Co.'s waggon, and will arrive in Glasgow about twelve days after the time of departure!' What a palpable revolution now by steam, all owing to James Watt and his original small engine in Glasgow. But the organ still remains in Glasgow, as we shall presently show, and is in sad dismay, forsaken and forlorn. Watt not being able to take it with him to England, probably for the reasons stated, sold it in Glasgow to one Mr. James Steven, the only music dealer of any note then in the City. His shop was situated No. 35 Wilson Street (near the east corner of Glassford Street), and many yet alive may remember the occupation of it by his widow down to a period within the last thirty years. The first pianos ever introduced in Glasgow were sold in that shop. We do not know the price which Mr. Steven paid for the instrument, but this we know, that it remained in his shop for many a long day, and crowds used to listen at the streets when it was set in tune, not on account of Mr. Watt, the maker of it, for his name was then little thought of, but on account of the thrilling strains that issued from it, so new to the good people of Glasgow. The only other organ of any note then in Glasgow, was in the English chapel, at the back of St. Andrew's Square, fronting the Green, and when first introduced it astonished the natives so much that they gave it the name of 'the *whistling* Kirk,' a designation also applied to St. Andrew's Church, when an attempt was made, but frustrated, to get in another small organ there, perhaps the very one we are now referring to from Mr.

Steven's shop, for he had it on hand for sale at a price, we think, of fifty guineas.

"At last Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, Deacon-Convener of the Trades' House of Glasgow, took a fancy for it and bought it from Mr. Steven, and placed it in his spacious self-contained house in Miller Street. We need scarcely remind our readers that Mr. Archibald M'Lellan was one of the most intelligent and intrepid citizens of Glasgow. He took a delight in everything that concerned Glasgow. He was doatingly alive to the claims of the Cathedral, and devoted a great deal of his time and money to the renovation of it, and the crowning act of his life was to leave his splendid collection of pictures and art to the Incorporation of Glasgow; and yonder buildings in Sauchiehall Street ought ever to be called 'The M'Lellan Galleries,' since they were the spontaneous gift of Mr. M'Lellan to the citizens at large.

"We ought now to state that Mr. M'Lellan himself was a great lover of music; and when Mr. John Orme, the precentor of the High Church thirty years ago, advertised his first concert of sacred music to be held in that place, Mr. M'Lellan offered him the free use of his organ, which, under the sanction of Principal Macfarlane, was gladly accepted for the occasion, and of all who had the privilege of hearing that first concert (1833),¹ but few, alas! amongst the great throng can now survive to tell how the feeling notes of that organ captivated them at the time.

"Mr. M'Lellan died in Mugdock Castle in 1854, and left the memorandum regarding the organ before copied. Instead of preserving the organ according to the request of the writer (Mr. M'Lellan) as 'an interesting little instrument,'—the work of the great James Watt, the trustees of Mr. M'Lellan, acting for his creditors, were obliged to sell it by public roup, and it passed away into the hands of a worthy private gentleman (James Graham Adam) in this city, since dead, for a sum of less than

¹As was pointed out in an article in the Glasgow Herald of 23rd March, 1889, Watt never "resided in the High Street of Glasgow." This was only one of several organs he "actually built with his own hands." He did not when he left Glasgow for England "sell it to Steven the musicseller, then in Wilson Street." Watt left Glasgow for England in 1776, and in 1776 neither Wilson Street nor Steven the musicseller were in existence. Wilson Street was not built till 1790, and it was years after that before Steven moved to it. He came from King Street, and probably succeeded James Aird, who (see first Glasgow Directory) had a "toy and music shop" in King Street, and was for long after 1776 our nearest approach to a musicseller. Peter makes out Steven to have been a very poor salesman. M'Lellan (see his "Memorandum") bought the Watt organ from Steven "about 40 years" before 1854, viz., about 1814, and Steven *secundum* Peter had bought it from Watt about forty years before 1814, viz., in 1776. The Watt organ never saw the inside of St. Andrew's nor of the Cathedral.

£50 sterling. But the authenticity of the above document cannot be questioned, because there is a note before us from the respected minister of Strathblane to a gentleman in Glasgow to the following effect:—

‘Manse of Strathblane, 28th Nov., 1855.

‘Dear Sir,—The enclosed writing was dictated by Mr. M‘Lellan, and was, at his desire, read over to him before he affixed his signature to it. At the time he was in full possession of his faculties, and I have no doubt the history is genuine.—Yours truly,

‘JAMES PEARSON.’

“Is it not possible to reclaim this organ still? Yes, we observe by an advertisement in our paper to-day that it may be reclaimed for the small sum last paid for it; and if the citizens of Glasgow will not have it for themselves at that price, surely the people of Greenock, where Watt was bred and born, and who have an Institution called after him, will snatch it up for their own everlasting credit. Even the junior members of the Choral Union, Glasgow, might bid for it to advantage, since the name of Watt can never die.” “For several weeks past it was intimated, through our advertising columns, that the organ which the illustrious James Watt built with his own hands, and with which in early life he used to astonish some of his friends who waited upon him in his house near the College of Glasgow, was for sale by private bargain. In regard to the identity of that organ as being the handiwork and real property of Watt, there could not be the shadow of a shade of doubt, because the late Mr. Archibald M‘Lellan—formerly one of the Magistrates of the City and Deacon-Convener of the Trades’ House—gave written and special evidence under his own hand to that effect, confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Pearson, the minister of Strathblane, and in point of fact Mr. M‘Lellan secured the organ, or became the purchaser of it himself, under rather singular but interesting circumstances. It so happened that when James Watt removed from Glasgow to England to carry on his contract, and as they turned out his vast and extraordinary enterprises, he could not conveniently remove the organ with other parts of his furniture to England, so he sold the organ to Mr. Steven, a music-seller in Wilson Street, who astonished the natives in early life at hearing it played, for the first time, in that quarter of the city. Mr. M‘Lellan himself, as well as his old father before him, who knew Watt personally, became perfectly enraptured with the organ, and bought it from Mr. Steven, and it formed no mean trophy in the drawing-room of their spacious mansion-house

in Miller Street. On a Saturday night or on a summer's evening, crowds used to listen to the sweet peals of sacred music which it sent forth. When at a later period of his life, Mr. M'Lellan bequeathed his splendid collection of paintings to the citizens of Glasgow—now adorning 'the Incorporation Galleries'—he had a separate and special regard for this organ, and left, as we have stated, a positive declaration to that effect under his own hand; and, therefore, we imagined that his trustees, in compliance with his own wishes, would have preserved this organ and given it a place either in the M'Lellan Galleries, or some other appropriate institution of the city. We regret they did not do so. The organ fell under the auctioneer's hammer, and it was purchased for less than £50, by a late esteemed citizen, and on his death it came again, if we may so speak, 'into the market.' We fancied that the Professors of the University of Glasgow, or the Trustees of the Andersonian Institution, or some of our great engineers, or some private bodies in the city would have secured this organ, for the very sake of the illustrious name which it bore. Not so. It has gone away, for less almost than the price of an old song; and yet we would almost congratulate ourselves that it has been secured by a Glasgow citizen at a distance. It has become the property of Adam Sim, Esq., of Coulter-Mains, and in his mansion of antiquarian lore, teeming, as it does, with many other choice things from Glasgow, this original Organ of the illustrious Watt is now placed. We may further state, and have every reason to believe that this is the identical organ which was placed in St. Andrew's Church¹ for one Sunday, and created such a disturbance in the Presbytery of Glasgow."

¹"Come your ways, Cornie," said the intending lover; "I want to speak to you anent what's doing about the new kirk on the Green Know."

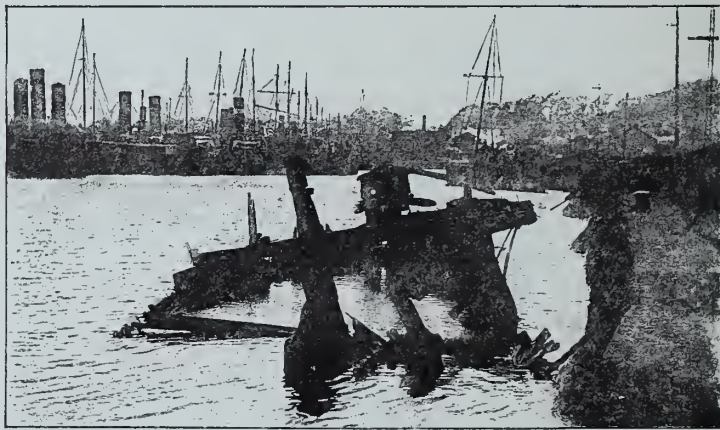
"Doing, Mr. Walkinshaw!—it's a doing that our bairns' bairns will ne'er hear the end o'—a rank and carnal innovation on the spirit o' the Kirk o' Scotland," replied the elder; "It's to be after the fashion o' some prelatie Babel in Lon'on, and they ha'e christened it already by the papistical name o' St. Andrew—a sore thing that, Mr. Walkinshaw; but the Lord has set His face against it, and the builders thereof are smitten as wi' a confusion o' tongues, in the lack o' siller to fulfil their idolatrous intents—blessed be His name for evermore! But was na Mr. Kilfuddy, wha preached for Mr. Anderson last Sabbath, most sweet and delectable on the vanities of this life, in his forenoon lecture? and did na ye think, when he spoke o' that seventh wonder o' the world, the temple of Diana, and enlarged wi' sic pith and marrow on the idolaters in Ephesus, that he was looking o'er his shoulder at Lowrie Dinwiddie and Provost Aiton, who are no wrang't in being wytid wi' the sin o' this inordinate superstructure?—Mr. Walkinshaw, am nae prophet, as ye will ken, but I can see that the day's no far aff, when ministers of the Gospel in Glasgow will be seen chambering and wantoning to the sound o' the kist fu' o' whistles wi' the seven-headed beast routing its choruses at every o'ercome o' the spring."

Which prediction was in our own day and generation to a great degree fulfilled. *The Entail by John Galt*, 1823

After coming into Mr. Sim's possession, the organ was repaired by Mr. Renton, organ-builder, North Bank Street, Edinburgh, and a silver plate with Mr. Sim's arms thereon, bearing an inscription, "Organ built by James Watt, Glasgow, 1762," was placed on it. It is now the property of Mr. Sim's trustees, and remains in the antiquarian room at Coulter-Mains.

THE "INDUSTRY."

THE illustration represents all that remains of a pioneer of one of our greatest industries—the steamboat carrying trade; a business which began on the Clyde, and which has contributed in no small degree to making "Glasgow Flourish."



But little remains of the little paddle steamer "Industry," after fifty-five years' continuous and useful work in the river and twenty years of decay, whilst cumbering the mud in Bowling Harbour, where she was laid up when withdrawn from active service.

The "Industry" was built in 1814, by the Messrs. Fyfe, of Fairlie—the father and uncle of the celebrated yacht builders. She was built throughout of good Scotch oak, grown at Kelburne, and the work and materials are so good, that, had it paid to keep her employed, the hull would have been sound and seaworthy yet. She was launched in May 1814. Length, 68 feet 4 inches—

E.P. (between perpendiculars)—and 68 feet 7 inches keel and fore rake; breadth moulded, 67 feet 6 inches, and 25 feet 11 inches over paddle boxes; depth of hold, 8 feet: length of engine room, 20 feet; gross tonnage, $83\frac{17}{94}$, and $54\frac{7}{94}$ tons register.

Her engine was a single-cylindereed "side lever" engine, built by Mr. John Thomson, of Glasgow. The cylinder was 23 inches in diameter, by 2 feet stroke. Paddle wheels, 10 feet 7 inches diameter, with ten floats, each 3 feet by 19 inches. The paddle wheels were not connected direct to the crank-shaft, but had their speed increased by spur-wheel gearing, it being then, and for long after, supposed that the speed of the piston and revolutions of crank could not safely exceed a very moderate rate. She had a copper boiler, with two furnaces, and from this it would appear that her owners had wisely resolved to spare no expense in making her in every way complete, so far as then known.

The "Industry" and her consort, the "Trusty," were the first steamers built for the special purpose of carrying goods. There had been six steamers built on the Clyde previously, *viz.*, the "Comet," built by Henry Bell, in 1812, to convey passengers from Glasgow to Helensburgh; then the "Elizabeth," "Clyde," "Glasgow," "Trusty," and "Princess Charlotte." The "Comet" was run down and sunk on the west coast, on 15th December, 1821, and the others, after a while, were sold to ply elsewhere, but the "Industry" and "Trusty" continued for years working successfully here, doing good service to the trade they were built to accommodate. They chiefly carried goods between Glasgow and Greenock. Occasionally, however, they made trips to Campbeltown and other coast towns on the Firth of Clyde, and sometimes acted as tugs to sailing ships going into or out of Greenock, afterwards, when the Clyde was deepened sufficiently to permit of large vessels going to Glasgow, taking them there also. When the "Industry" was built, and for many years after it, the Clyde was not navigable to Glasgow, except for small craft, or vessels of shallow draft, all the early steamers being built so as to draw little water. The writer, when a boy, remembers a *voyage* from Rothesay to Glasgow, about the year 1824. We sailed from Rothesay at six A.M., and, though nothing unusual occurred, we did not arrive at the Broomielaw till after 5 P.M., and quite as soon as we were expected. There were then many shoals, besides one fording place between Dumbarton and Glasgow. When we grounded, the passengers were requested to run from side to side, to aid in getting the steamer off the bank.

There does not appear to have been any alteration or even any important repair on the *hull* of the "Industry" during her long service, but the engine was

renewed in 1829, and this second engine is now in the grounds of the Kelvin-grove museum. The second engine was apparently a duplicate of the first, which doubtless was a great improvement on those of the "Comet" and the other previous steamboats. They had side levers, which were introduced in order to keep the centre of gravity low, and so make the vessel safer in rough water. This form of engine was continued, without any alteration except in size and details, in all the large sea-going steamers, until the screw superseded the paddle-wheel. The "Scotia," one of the Cunard steamers, built in 1862, was the last to have engines of this kind. As small steamers had only *one* cylinder, which worked at a low speed, its crank had to be assisted over the centres by a fly-wheel, an arrangement unnecessary now, as when there are not two or more cylinders, the longer strokes and bigger paddle wheels overcome the difficulty. The spur-wheels on the crank and paddle shafts made a good deal of noise, and from that cause the "Industry" got the *sobriquet* of the "Coffee Mill." The use of spur-wheels, to increase the speed of propeller shafts, was continued for years, and screw steamers are still, or were lately, at work fitted in that manner.

Mr. David Napier was the man who first showed the world what a good steamer could do at sea. The "Rob Roy," built for him in 1818, was the first sea-going steamer. The "Sirius" was the first steamer which crossed from Great Britain to America. She made the passage to New York in 1840, accomplishing it in 17 days. The success of the "Sirius" led to the establishment of the "Great Western," "The Cunard," and the "Collins" Steamship Companies, the "Great Western" steamer being for years a favourite boat. She, and the Cunarders, and the Collins' steamers were all paddle steamers, built of wood, and worked with low pressure engines, having steam of only a few lbs. per square inch. Indeed, on one occasion, the "Great Western" is said to have made the voyage eastward with steam rather under the pressure of the atmosphere. Now from 150 lb. to 200 lb. per square inch is an usual pressure for ocean steamers, and the ships themselves are from 4,000 to 10,000 tons measurement. Instead of taking from fourteen to twenty days to steam to New York, the passage is done in six.

BROADSIDES.

THE following Broad sides were recently bought, with some others, at a sale in Glasgow. The first two relate to the trial and execution of James M'Kean for the murder and robbery of James Buchanan (see First Series, page 102), crimes which seem to have made a great impression at the time. The third relates to the riot which took place at the Dreghorn Mansion in 1822, of which an account has been given in the First Series, pp. 64-65. The fourth is an excellent specimen of the horrible. Its date must be about 1795, for it speaks of the ruins of Hutchesontown Bridge, which fell on 18th November, 1795.

A full and particular account of the Trial and Sentence of JAMES M'KEAN, Shoemaker in Glasgow, before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, on Monday the 12th of December 1796, for the murder and robbery of JAMES BUCHANAN, Carrier between Glasgow and Lanark.

ON Monday the 12th of December 1796, came on before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh, the trial of James M'Kean shoemaker in Glasgow, accused of the murder and robbery of James Buchanan, carrier between Glasgow and Lanark, on the 7th of October last.

On the indictment being read over to him, M'Kean pleaded guilty both to the murder and robbery, and gave in a written declaration to that purpose, written and subscribed by himself. A minute of this confession was entered on the books of Justiciary, and subscribed by himself. The Jury were then empanelled, and the Declaration again read over and adhered to by M'Kean, in their presence; after which the Lord Advocate stated, that although this voluntary judicial declaration was the best of all evidence, and though, strictly speaking, no additional proof was necessary, yet for the satisfaction of the public, he thought it his duty to examine a few witnesses before the Jury, in order to show the circumstances attending the commission of these atrocious crimes, of which, in general, M'Kean had now made confession.

Accordingly, some witnesses were examined, and the following is the import of their evidence.

John M'Dougall, shoemaker in Glasgow, deposed, that he was in the workshop with M'Kean, at his work, about five minutes before seven o'clock, on the evening of Friday the 7th of October last. M'Kean's dwelling house was in the same tenement. M'Kean's daughter came into the shop, and told her father that tea was ready. M'Kean went out. In a few minutes afterwards, a man came to M'Kean's door. Witness heard M'Kean say, 'This way Sir.' In about ten minutes, the witness heard the cry of murder! He ran to M'Kean's house. Mrs. M'Kean was crying murder. The witness asked, 'Is your husband murdered?' 'No,' said she, 'it is the carrier in the back room.' Witness returned to the shop and put on his coat. Went back into the room. Saw a great deal of blood lying on the floor. Inquired for the body, Mrs. M'Kean pointed to a closet. There he found the body with the throat cut. M'Kean had run off. Dr. Nimmo was sent for, and came before the witness left the house. The body was taken out of the closet. There were nothing found in the pockets but fivepence

halfpenny and a few useless papers. The wound was through the neckcloth, and deep in the throat. The Surgeon said it went almost to the bone.

Elizabeth M'Lellan lived in the story or flat immediately below M'Kean, in October last. Heard a noise in M'Kean's about six o'clock, on Friday the 7th of that month. Heard some angry words between M'Kean and his wife; immediately after which she heard Mrs. M'Kean cry murder. A foot came running smartly down the stair. Witness said to a boy who was in the house with her, she was afraid that there was something wrong between Mr. and Mrs. M'Kean. Witness went down stairs and sent up a Mr. Gardner; and went up stairs to the door herself but did not go in.

Archibald Gardner, grocer, lived in the same tenement with M'Kean. Remembers that, on the 7th day of October last, Elizabeth M'Lellan came running down to him. She said there was either fire or something wrong in M'Kean's house. Witness went up stairs and found Mrs. M'Kean in an ecstasy of grief, crying Murder! Asked who was murdered: she said James Buchanan, the Lanark carrier. Witness saw a great deal of blood on the floor of the back room. He went no farther than the door of that room, and did not see the body. Did not see M'Kean, but was told he had run off. John M'Dougall was in the house before the witness went up.

Elizabeth Warden, lived the same tenement with M'Kean and immediately above him. On the 7th October last, about six o'clock heard Mrs. M'Kean cry out. She ran down stairs, Mrs. M'Kean cried out she was ruined. The witness asked in what way? Mrs. M'Kean said her husband had murdered a man & his body was in the back room: Said her husband had fled for it. Mrs. M'Kean got a candle and carried the witness and John M'Dougall into the back room to see the body. Mr. Gardner was sent away for a surgeon and returned with Mr. Nimmo.

William Nimmo surgeon. Was sent for on Friday the 7th October, to the house of James M'Kean. Found Mrs. M'Kean in the kitchen crying out she was undone. Asked her what was the matter, and was conducted into the closet of the back room where the body of Buchanan was lying. The throat was cut

nearly to the back bone. The ventricle on the right side was cut: there was no doubt that the wound in the throat had occasioned the death. Witnefs went to the houfe of Hugh Allan, where Buchanan had lodged, and told there what had happened. Allan faid, the carrier had a good deal of money about him. On the witnefs' return to M'Kean's they fearchd but found no money nor watch; there was only 5d. of halfpence in the coat pocket.

Hugh Allan. The deceafed for three years put up at his houfe. Saw M'Kean feveral times at his houfe with the deceafed. On Thursday fe'en-night before the deceafed was murdered, witnefs heard M'Kean invite the deceafed to drink tea with him on the 7th of October, witnefs on the 7th October gave Buchanan a good deal of money which he had collected for him that day. Saw the deceafed put the money into his black leather pocket book (the pocket book and the deceafed's hand writing in the infide of it fworn to by the witnefs.) Deceafed always wore his watch (the chain and feal indentified by the witnefs.) Deceafed left the witnefs' houfe on Friday the 7th October, about twenty minutes before five. Said he was going to M'Kean's. About half-paft fix Mr. Nimmo came and told the witnefs of the murder. Witnefs went to M'Kean's houfe and fearched the body. Found only 5½d no watch. For three weeks before the murder, M'Ken had been at the witnefs' houfe, every Thurfday, inviting the deceafed to drink tea at his houfe.

William Monro town officer. The panel objected to this witnefs. He faid that he and his companion when they apprehended him kept one of the three bundles of notes which he had fewed into his clothes; panel wifhed that they fhould count them at the time but this was not done. A fhort anfwer was made to this objection, by the Lord Advocate, and it was overruled by the Court. Witnefs was on duty at the Clerk's Chamber on Friday the 7th October when information came of the murder. Went to the houfe and found the faid body. Searched for arms. Found a razor on a fhelf in the back room. It was covered with blood. (Indentified the razor.)

The Lord Advocate then, without a fingle obfervation on the proof, left the cafe to the Jury, who were to return their verdict next day at one o'clock.

On Saturday, a meffage having been fent by one of the Clerk's from the Court of Jufticiary, to inquire of M'Kean, whether he wifhed to have the affiftance of Counfel, he anfwered, "No, I will have no Counfel but the Almighty. I am guilty of the crime laid to my charge in all its circumftances. If the Court, as a matter of form, appoints a Counfel, I will have none of his affiftance. I am determined to plead Guilty and fubmit to my fate." He had accordingly neither Counfel nor Agent on his trial.

ON Tuefday the Court met according to appointment, when the Jury returned their Verdict, unanimoufly finding the prifoner GUILTY.—After a pathetic Exhortation from Lord Juftice Clerk, his Lordfhip pronounced the Sentence of the Court, ordaining him to be Executed at Glasgow, on Wednefday the 25th of January next, and his Body given to the Surgeons for Diffection.

The Second last Speech of

JAMES M'KAEN, who was executed at Glasgow on Wednesday the 25th of January 1797, for the murder and robbery of James Buchanan Lanark carrier. Giving a particular account of his behaviour in prison and at the place of execution.

To which is added, the copy of a Letter from *James M'Kaen* to his wife.

ON Tuesday the 17th of January current, his wife was admitted into prison to take her last farewell of him, which was a very affecting scene to those present; the day following his son and daughter were admitted likewise, to take their last farewell of him; when they beheld him in the situation he was in, bound in irons; called out aloud and from their eyes flowed many tears; it was with great ado that they could part from each other; before they parted his daughter wishing to have a lock of his hair, but being too much affected could not take it, he seeing this, took a pair of scissors that was hanging by her side, and cut a small quantity and gave it unto her. He recommended to them, to be dutiful and obedient to their Mother, and prayed that the blessing of God would attend them.

During the night prior to which JAMES M'KAEN was executed, he was attended by William M'Kean and four other inhabitants of the city, besides two town officers; he himself prayed three different times during the course of the night; he also joined with William M'Kean and the other men that were with him, in singing of psalms repeated times, they also put up prayers for him; he behaved with great composure of mind, and it was asked at him, if he was any ways disposed or inclined for rest, to which he made for answer, he would not sleep any more; and that he did not like to be left by himself alone.

His dead cloaths were brought to him about twelve o'clock, by this time his feet were loosed out of the irons, he shifted himself very smartly, was no ways daunted or in the least surprised at the sight of them.

Mr. Dun and Mr. Pirrie ministers of the gospel, were with him for sometime in the iron-room alongft

with four foldiers and two of the town officers, after he was dressed & before he removed from the iron-room to the Court-hall, they gave him some comfortable exhortations, and prayed for him. He went to the Court-hall about two o'clock in the afternoon, prayer was put up for him by the Reverend Mr. Dun and Mr. Pirrie, psalms were sung twice; and while in the Court-hall, he drank a glass of wine, and notwithstanding of different questions being put to him by the ministers, he would give them no satisfactory answer. He told them he had nothing more to say than what he had already said. He was brought from the Court-hall to the place of execution, about ten minutes past three o'clock in the afternoon, attended with the two Ministers before mentioned; as also, by William M'Kean and four soldiers; he made a very short prayer, he spoke so low, that no person that stood by him was sensible what he said. William M'Kean then prayed for him. He thereafter ascended the ladder, prior to which, he handed to one of the town-officers a paper, which he ordered him to read to the public, charging them to take a warning by his untimely end, which was read accordingly. The Executioner thereon put the rope about his neck, he no sooner did so, than he said it was too tight, upon which he drew the cap a little over his head, said the Executioner I must do my duty, he shook hands with him, upon which the Executioner descended from the ladder, and upon looking at M'Kaen, he found that the Cap had not been drawn over his eyes, he again descended the ladder, and drew down the Cap over his face, at which time M'Kaen seemed to be in a praying posture, he did not continue in that situation passing two minutes: he

threw the napkin then in his hand, out of the same with great disdain, seemingly as he was in a passion, upon which he was immediately launched into eternity: this took place about twenty minutes past three in the afternoon, and he hung till four, his Coffin was taken to the scaffold, he was put therein; a horse and cart was brought to the foot of the same, and his body was immediately carried off to the College for Dissection.



Copy of a Letter from James M'Kean to his Wife.

My Dear,

I Heard by the bearer that you are all well, which I am very happy to hear of; for my part, I see that I am deprived of ever seeing you myself, this has been a great augmentation to my punishment, I must submit to it: I see that man's mercy is but cruel. This one request I only asked, and it could not be granted. One thing I hope I shall enjoy in a very few days, the company and fellowship of the seven that is gone be-

fore me, so if I am deprived of having fellowship here upon earth with one part of my family, I hope I shall in a few days be with them that has gone before. My Dear! you must excuse me for not writing to you sooner, for I cannot; my situation is such, that I cannot put words on it, to describe it to you. I spoke to William M'Kean concerning 20 shillings that belongs to you at my decease from the Society, you can put him in mind of it: Mr. F——r promised to call on me when my trial is over, and if I be detained in Edinburgh, I shall send my cloaths back with him that I can spare, and the rest I shall leave a direction so that they may be returned to you again. I would wish that you would cause Peter to call on me tomorrow, and I shall give him some articles that I have no need for, and the rest that I have, I shall bundle them up the night before I go off, so that you may send for them when I am gone. I have no more, but may the Lord support you under your fore trial, and give you strength to overcome it, so that you may be spared for a support to your poor family. I am still your loving but unfortunate husband till death.

(Signed) JAMES M'KAEN.

Sabbath, 4th December, }
12 o'Clock. }

DREADFUL RIOT.

A true and particular account of a dreadful Riot which took place in Clyde Street, Glasgow, on Sunday evening, the 17th February, 1822, when a Gentleman's house was totally demolished, and several of the inmates severely wounded, and a great quantity of Gold and Silver Plate carried off, and above 40 of the Rioters committed to prison.

ON Sunday afternoon about four o'clock, just as the churches were dismissing from the afternoon's service, a desperate Riot took place in Clyde Street, which rendered it necessary for both the Civil and Military Authorities to be called in to quell it.

For a considerable time past it has been the practice of a number of idle boys and girls to assemble, particularly on Sundays, in the neighbourhood of the above house, (presently possessed by Mr. George Provand, colour maker,) make a noise and disturb the inmates by ringing the door bell, &c. On the above day they had been more mischievous than usual, and in order to frighten them two of them were seized and taken into the house. A report was immediately spread that the house was inhabited by surgeons, and that they were bleeding the children to death for the purposes of dissection. This was sufficient for the ignorant multitude, great numbers having by this time assembled, to commence a general assault, and the doors and windows were soon demolished and forced, when a dreadful scene of destruction followed; the whole furniture of the house was thrown into the street, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, chests of drawers, an eight day clock; the beds were ripped open, and the feathers strewed with the wind, and the ticks thrown into the Clyde; a valuable library of books and manuscripts were likewise totally destroyed; and a number of gold and silver coins, and a quantity of silver plate were carried off. They even threatened to burn the house. The Lord Provost and Magistrates have offered 200 pounds Reward for the apprehension of the offenders.

Mr. Hardie, with a strong body of Police, soon arrived, but so violent was the mob that the civil authority was found totally ineffectual, and a detachment of horse and foot were found necessary to assist in restoring order, and when they arrived, they cleared the street of the mob betwixt the two bridges.

The crowd still continuing, about six o'clock the Riot Act was read, and the Magistrates humanely warned the people to disperse, and not to put themselves in danger; and placed police-officers in different parts of the crowd, with a large printed label, with the following notice:—"The Riot Act has been read."

The many stupid reports which were circulated about dead and mutilated bodies having been found in the house are totally without foundation.

Several of the inmates of the house were most cruelly beat and bruised by the mob, and had they not made their escape, some would undoubtedly have been murdered. A number of the public authorities and other Gentlemen who endeavoured to stop the progress of the rioters were wounded. One most respectable Gentleman received a severe cut in the head by a violent blow as he was stooping to pick up his hat, which had been knocked off by the rioters.

About eight o'clock between thirty and forty of the rioters were taken to prison, by a body of police-officers, escorted by a detachment of horse; and about ten o'clock the crowd had totally dispersed.

The house this morning (Monday) presents a scene of dreadful desolation, broken pieces of the elegant furniture strewed in all directions, and the windows and doors totally destroyed.

John Muir, Printer, Glasgow.

A FULL
 True and Particular Account, of a wonderful
 APPARITION,

That has appeared to different persons, in different shapes,
 At the New Bridge of Glasgow.

MOST historians and poets agree, and even the sacred records are not wanting of proof, that there are supernatural beings, who often communicate to men that which would otherwise never have been revealed. There is no man whatever he may deny, or however subtly he may reason, when surrounded with his friends or opponents, but in a silent solitary moment, deprived of the company and converse of men but that if he speak the truth, will own, that there are spiritual beings around him, or at least he is conscious of, or dreads their presence.

Certain it is that different times, and to different persons, there has appeared an apparition, sometimes upon the ruins of the bridge lately built between the town of Hutchison and Glasgow Green, at other times walking along the sides of the river in a mournful disconsolate posture, and sometimes dissatisfied and of a more terrible appearance. It has appeared in different forms to different persons, but generally in that of a woman, sometimes very large, and at other times mangled, and of an ordinary size.

It appeared to a man, said to be shoemaker, who has been dangerously ill ever since, and to a woman, who had been at Clyde for water, a little after the dusk of the evening, and likewise to a young man upon Saturday night the 19th current, who went when late, to see his mother and sister who were badly. There is a current report, and I dare say may be asserted for fact, though it has been a good while silent and has not generally come to the ears of the public. Some time in the latter end of harvest, or the beginning of winter, there was heard in the Gallowgate the shrieks

of a woman, and afterwards there was some person opened a window, out of which was thrown the body of a woman; she had not lain long in the street, when there was several men appearingly in the habit of cavalry came, and after swearing several round oaths, one of them put his hand into her breast, and swore that she was not yet dead, after which they attacked her a second time and having, as the man that saw them thought, completely murdered her, they dragged her away, but he was not inclined to follow them, being afraid of his own life; but it is generally supposed, that they had taken her down to the new bridge, and stuck her into one of the chafms betwixt the archers that was covered with flags.

If such be the case, that these unrelenting ruffians have perpetrated this cruel and detestable deed, there is certainly an all-ruling Providence who superintends all the actions of men, that will undoubtedly in his own time bring it to light that such monsters, who after having committed such deeds, are a terror to themselves and a disgrace to humanity, may be brought to the punishment they rightly deserve, to be made an example to others. Equally guilty are they who flatter and cozen young women in order to satiate their brutal lusts, who after having obtained their ends, leave them to the mercy of the world; and though they do not take away their lives by immediate murder, are still as guilty as him who has wickedness and boldness enough to put forth his hand to commit the deed; for though they do not immediately deprive them of life, they are lost to all the enjoyments of it; they are shunned by their own sex, and despised by the other; and are every day put to the utmost scenes of misery and distress, and generally die loathsome and unpitied.

To have inserted all that has been currently reported, this some time past, about this wonderful apparition, would have taken up a volume instead of the small compass we are at present confined to. Whatever be the cause of the above related circumstance, there is none can tell, but it is certain that there is nothing without a cause, whether it be owing to the above mentioned murder, or to the prevalent wickedness of the times, or be the forerunner of some great misfortune that is going to happen this country, time only can determine.





Maclure, Macdonald & Co.

THE DEAD BELL.

OLD GRAMMAR-SCHOOL BELL.

FOUR OLD GLASGOW BELLS.

IN the Bishop's Castle collection there were four bells—to be quite accurate, three bells and a bittock—whose history has some interest for us Glasgow folk. These were—1. the Dead Bell; 2. the Old Tolbooth Bell; 3. the Old Calton Bell; and 4. the Old Grammar School Bell, of which a fragment only survives.

I. THE DEAD BELL.

(No. 764 in the Catalogue of the Historical and Archæological Collection exhibited in the Bishop's Castle during the Glasgow International Exhibition, 1888. This Bell is now in the Kelvingrove Museum.)

This appears in the Bishop's Castle Catalogue as "The Dead or Skellet Bell of Glasgow." This title is incorrect. The "Dead" (or Mort) and the "Skellet" were distinct bells.

"Our twa commoun bellis, viz., the Mort and Skellet bellis."—(*Glasgow Burgh Records*, 9th June, 1590).

"Appoints the treasurer to pay to William Smith, hammerman, nyne pound fyve shilling Scots for making the new dead bell and mending the skellet bell."—(*Stirling Burgh Records*, 30th December, 1710).

The Bishop's Castle Bell is the Dead Bell, but the successor of a much older bell, which had been for centuries known and revered of all Glasgow. This older bell was the very bell—so the story ran—of S. Mungo: on the last of seven pilgrimages to Rome he had it of the Pope himself, with the papal blessing on the mission to the wild far north. This story is doubtful. S. Mungo probably had a bell, a bell being one of the regular Episcopal properties of the old Celtic Church; but we have no proof that he ever saw Rome, or dealt with the Bishop of Rome. It is unlikely that, at the refounding of the desolate See in 1116, any relic of the founder survived,

unless the solid well that his successors covered with their splendid crypt. Jocelyn, who visited Glasgow, *circa* 1180, to collect materials for the life of S. Mungo, does not name his bell; no bell appears in the lists of the relics in the cathedral; and there is no actual proof of the bell's existence before 1321, when it is figured on the Privy Seal of the Chapter of Glasgow. But, whatever its age or origin, "S. Mungo's Bell" was accepted as genuine, and reverently regarded down to and after the Reformation. It disappeared in the seventeenth century, but we know exactly what it was like. It is regularly figured on the Arms first of the See and then of the City, and while the Fish, the Bird, and the Tree, legendary emblems, are always changing, the Bell, an actual picture, is always the same. It is the old Celtic bell, square, with square sides, no doubt of hammered metal, riveted at the corners, and with the open handle riveted on the flat square top. It was like S. Fillan's Bell (No. 103 of the Bishop's Castle Catalogue), but on a reduced scale: S. Fillan's was a church bell, S. Mungo's was a sacryn bell such as the acolyte still tinkles as the priest lifts high the host.¹

But S. Mungo's Bell was mainly used as a "Deid Bell," rung by the friars through the streets for the repose of the souls of the faithful dead, and to call for the prayers of the faithful living. Thus, in 1454, Johne Steuart of Minto, first Provost of Glasgow, mortified lands for masses to be said at S. Katherine's altar in the Cathedral for the Provost's soul, "and alsuo on "the day of the discesse of the said Johne Steuart yherly tyll ger Sant. "Mongouse bell be rungen throw the toun for the said Johnes sawle:" and in 1509, Schir Archibald Crawford, Vicar of Cadder, left aucht peneis of annuale duly secured "to Sanct Mongowes bell to pas throwe the toune to gar praye "for mye faderis saule, my awin saule, and all Christyne saulis."²

After the Reformation S. Mungo's Bell disappeared: the Archbishop had not carried it off to Paris with other properties of the See, but it was not to be found. Seventeen years later it was recovered. On the 19th November, 1577, the Town Council, as appears from the Burgh Records, coft fra Johne Muir and Andro Layng, "the auld bell that yed throw the towne of auld at "the buriall of the deid"; they gave the finders ten pundis money besides granting the said Andro to be maid burges gratis, and spending ijs. for a new tong; and they ordanit the bell to remane as commoune bell to gang for the buriall of the deid.

On 9th June, 1590, there is a curious entry in the Burgh Records.

¹ Macgeorge's Arms of Glasgow, 39, 41.

² Macgeorge's Old Glasgow, 23.

Provost Sir Mathew Stuart, Laird of Minto, Baillies, and Counsall hes givin the Mort-bell (and with it the Skellet) togidder with the office of pwnterschipe [i.e. poindership] to George Johnstoune for ane yeir to cum under due guarantees for gude service. "Item for guid ordour keiping, "and for eschewing the tumult and out [cry] of the commoun people, to the "offence of the said George [in using of] the offices forsaidis, the provest, "bailles, and [counsall] hes dicernit and ordanit that gif ony persone rail or "[rais ane outcry against the] said George in vsing of his said offices [they "sall] be punisit in this maner, viz. : ony being of the rich of ane " to pay for everie falt xvii., for vtheris and being beggeris laddis "to be scrudgit throw the toun and vthirwayis punishit at the discretioun of "the baillies." The meaning of the entry seems to be this. Minto and his set were High Churchmen: the "commoun people" were ultra Low Church, and the Deid Bell set their teeth on edge. It was rank ritualism or worse; it was a Popish relic, and being used in the old Popish way, and they would have none of it; they broke into "tumult" and "outcry," and were backed even by some of the "rich." The Provost took prompt action—there was no popular election in those days, no ward meetings and hecklings—and he decreed sharp measures against the offenders. He was a man who could be trusted to carry out the decree, scrudging and all. He was that same Laird of Minto, who, a few years before, when the Presbytery were taking anti-prelatical counsel together, had burst in, assaulted the Moderator, "smote "him on the face, pulled him by the beard, knocked one of his teeth out, "and put him in the Tolbuithe like a Theefe"¹—a rough customer to tackle, and we hear no more while he was Provost of "tumult and outcry to the "offence of the said George."

But the anti-bellious spirit still ran strong, though in another channel. The Hie Kirk Session set itself to regulate the use of the bell. On 25th January, 1593, the "Dead Bellman" is ordered to give the minister full particulars of the Dead, and is "discharged" from ringing his bell after sunset or before sunrise without the minister's warrant, and from going his rounds in time of Preaching or Prayer, or more than twice for any person, or at all for infants: and on 7th February, 1593, he is discharged from using the word "Faithful" or repeating the name of God. The Presbytery went further, and claimed the bell bodily. On 5th November, 1594, "the Presbyterie declairis "the office of the ringing of the bell to the buriall of the deid to be

¹ Fasti, Eccl. Scot. II. 270.

"ecclesiasticall, and that the electioun of the persone to the ringing of the said bell belongis to the Kirk according to the ancient Canonis and disciplins of the Reformit Kirk."¹ This claim of the Reformit Kirk, curiously founded on the ancient Canonis, was in part allowed, for on 2nd February, 1600, "Johnne Muirheid is admittit to the office of the deid bell during the provest, bailleis, *kirk*, and counsale will."

On 10th February, 1612, there is an ominous entry in the Thesauraris Compts: "Item, gifin to Thomas Pettigrew for casting of the Bells XLVIS. viiij." I fear the auld bell, "Sanct Mongowes bel," had come to grief under rough usage. I gather this from the anxious precautions taken a few days later, 15th February, 1612, in appointing Thomas Kilmauris to the office of the "Mort Bell"—evidently the new cast bell of the 10th February. Thomas has first been put on "for tryell of his aptness and sufficiencie"; he is now "admittit efter consideratioun had thair of"; but even so he shall only hold office "during the townis will." The Counsall at the same time fix the prycis to be tane be him for buriallis at xijjs. iiijd. for ane persone of age and vjs. viijd. for ane barn, and ordanis the said Thomas to cleith himself in blak apparell as is requirit in him in respect of the nature of his office.

In spite of the Counsale's anxious care, the bell of 1612 did not last long. A minute of 24th October, 1640, "ordaines the deane of gild to cause mak "ane new deid bell." The same minute appoints Patrick Forsyth to have the bell "quhom ordanis to give the half of the prycis of his pairt of the bell to "William Bogle during his lyf tyme." With this provision for William Bogle (which was probably "a iniquitious jobb"), the Deid Bell vanishes from the Burgh Records for over two centuries. A minute of 1st August, 1867, records its reappearance.

In that year our townsman, Mr. W. H. Hill, Clerk to the Carlisle Road Trust, heard from his Surveyor that Miss Morgan, an old lady living at Gretna, owned an old Glasgow bell. Mr. Hill hied him to Gretna, saw the relic, and at once recognized it as the bell which the Counsale had ordered on 24th October, 1640. How it had found its way to Gretna is a mystery. Miss Morgan had got it from her brother, who had got it from James Wylie, tinsmith in Wilson Street, who had been fond of auld nick-nackets. More she knew not, and more cannot be made of it. But if later Counsales had been as careful as the Counsale of 1612, our Deid Bell would not have wandered to Gretna. Its wanderings are over now. Miss Morgan kindly agreed to restore

¹ Glasghu Facies, 129; Arms of Glasgow, 43.

it to Glasgow. Mr. Hill, in conjunction with Sir Michael Connal and the late William Keddie, arranged for its safe custody by the Town, and the Minute of 1st August records the transaction. The bell was sent first to the Corporation Galleries: it is now kept in the Kelvingrove Museum: and it is the bell No. 764 in the Bishop's Castle Catalogue. It is a round bell of cast metal, $6\frac{7}{8}$ in. wide at the mouth, $4\frac{7}{8}$ in. high, it is surmounted by a square handle $3\frac{1}{8}$ in. high, and it bears in relief the Arms of Glasgow with the date 1641. The original handle of cast metal has broken away, leaving a circular hole in the crown. A new handle of hammered iron had been screwed on to the top; a disk of iron fixed to the bottom of this handle covers the circular hole.

It is not clear when the "Auld Bell" finally disappeared. It certainly survived its retiral from active service in 1612, and perhaps even lived to see the second cast bell of 1640. We have continuous representations of it in the Arms of Glasgow from 1321 (when it appears on the Privy Seal of the Chapter) and 1325 (when it appears on the Commoun Seal of the Burgh) down to the seventeenth century. It is from these representations that we learn what it was like. Down to 1640 we always have the little square bell, described above. After 1640, or rather 1647 (when the new bell first appears on a new Commoun Seal, then procured at a cost of xliij^{lib} 1s.) the bell is nearly always round, a copy less or more close of the new Deid Bell ordered in 1640. But the old square form occasionally reappears down to the end of the seventeenth century. It is to be seen on the Arms cast on the bell of 1640. It is to be seen on the Arms cut on a stone of 1654, now at Cairndhu, Helensburgh, the residence of ex-Provost John Ure; this stone was formerly in the old Clayslap Mills, which stood just where our Exhibition of 1888 stood. It is to be seen on the Arms cast on the old Grammar School Bell of 1663, of which hereafter. But I fear our Arms in these three cases and on cut stones in Lawson's Crypt (*circa* 1630), and on the old College Staircase (*circa* 1631) were only repliche of an older representation on a cut stone in the Tron Church (1592), which in its turn may have been copied from a still older original. As late as 1699 the square bell appears in the Arms cut on a stone in the old Blackfriars' Church, but this stone seems to be copied from a stone in Silvercraigs Land (*circa* 1640). If this Silvercraigs representation is an original, it links on the "auld bell" to the bell of 1640; but if the auld bell existed in 1640, I believe it was only in dilapidated shape. There is a curious representation of the bell in the Arms on the Tron Church bell of 1631. Here

the bell, though certainly not square, as certainly has not the solid look of a cast bell; it is all ragged and turned up at the rim, as we might expect to find a hammered bell after the wear and tear of centuries. It looks as if the auld bell, though long past speaking, was still sitting for its portrait in 1631; and in that same year we have a contemporary proof of its existence.¹ This is the latest authentic record of it. No doubt it was tossed aside as old metal. Glasgow had other things to think of in those days than auld nick-nackets.

2. THE OLD TOOLBOOTH BELL.

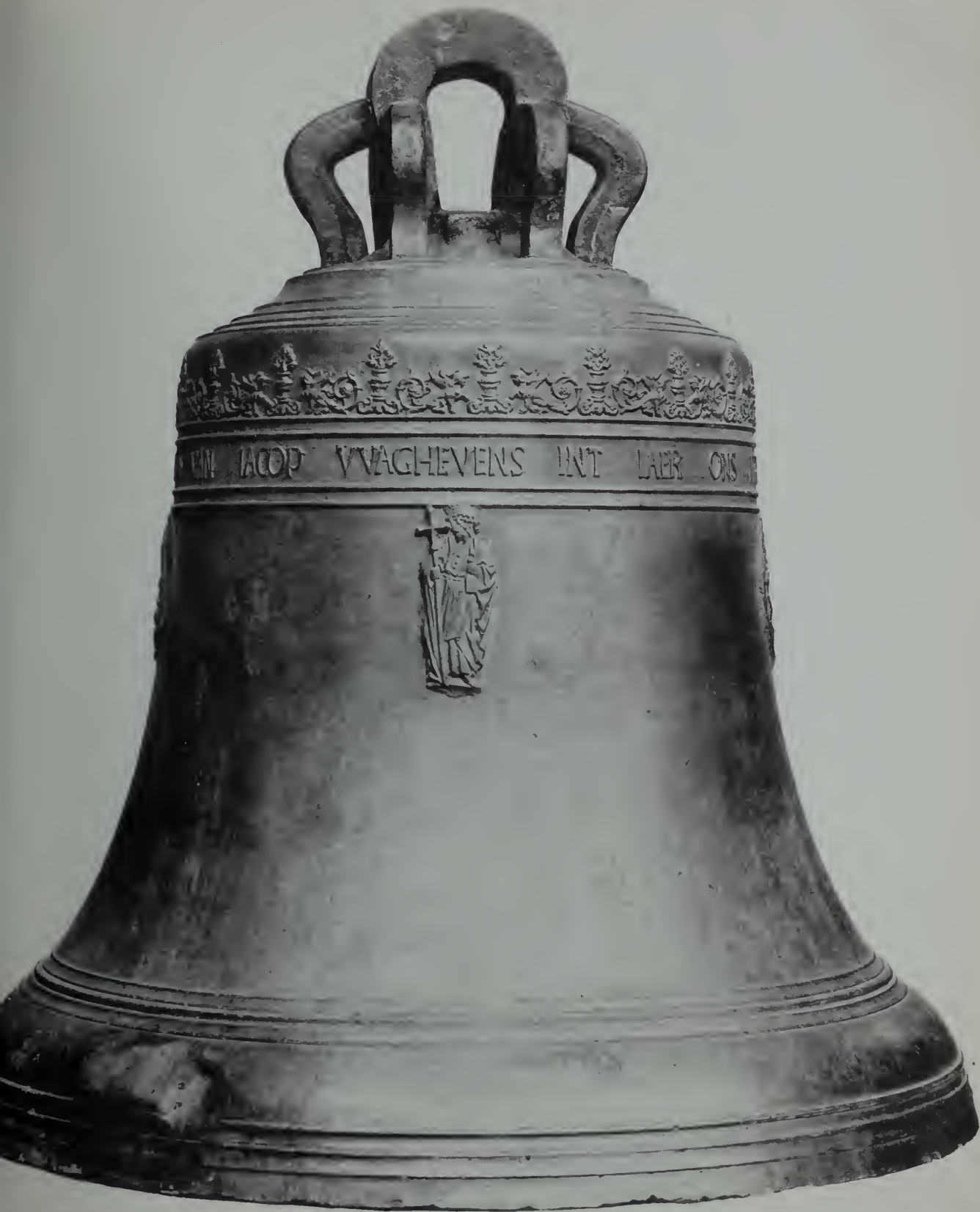
(No. 936 in the Bishop's Castle Catalogue. It is now in Kelvingrove Museum.)

THIS fine bell is 2 ft. 1 in. high, with a crown $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, is 2 ft. $7\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the mouth, and is 1 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the shoulder. It is in Kelvingrove Museum. In front, in a circle four inches in diameter, is a mitred figure with the right hand raised in the usual act of episcopal benediction: a jewel hung by a broad collar rests on the breast. At the back another circle encloses a shield, with griffins rampant as supporters, and with a much smaller shield in the centre, bearing a flying griffin. On one side is a female figure crowned and draped, and bearing in her right hand a two handed sword, and in her left an open book. On the other side is a male figure in a flowing robe, bearing in his right hand a tall staff topped by a crucifix. Round the shoulder of the bell is a finely executed scroll of flower-vases alternating with pairs of winged figures that have the body of a lion and the bust and head of a woman. Below this scroll is the inscription. KATHELINA - BEN - IC - GHEGOTEN - VAN - JACOP - WAGHEVENS - INT - JAER - ONS - HEEREN - MCCCCLIIII. (Catherine, I am cast by Jacob Waghevens in the year of our Lord 1554).² The bell, which we know to have had a tongue when first put up in the Tolbooth, latterly had no tongue, and was struck from the outside only.

On the strength of the date cast on it the Tolbooth Bell is always spoken of as our oldest bell and a pre-reformation, our only pre-reformation bell. Our

¹ See Camerarius de Scotorum Fortitudine, quoted in Macgeorge's Arms of Glasgow, 43. I need scarcely say that I owe much of this paper to Mr. Macgeorge, to his letterpress, and to his illustrations of Seals and Coats of Arms. We are singularly fortunate in having a historian of Old Glasgow, who is so equally master as he is of pen and of pencil.

² We regularly in those days went to Holland for our bells. But see notice in 1792 of the casting of the Castle Bell by an Englishman.—(Kirk Session Records quoted in Glasghu Facies, 129).



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THE OLD TOLBOOTH BELL

oldest it may be,¹ but I doubt its having been here for some years after the Reformation. Its original history is not known. The arms on it (which ought to have been a guide) I have failed after some trouble to identify; they are believed to be foreign; they are certainly not the arms of the Archbishop (Beaton) nor of the Provost (Hamilton of Cochno') of 1554. The strong presumption is that the bell was not made for Glasgow at all, and was got "gude chaip" as second-hand. Whence it came, it is useless to ask, but we can form a good guess when it came. It was the largest and manifestly the oldest of 32 bells taken down from the Tolbooth steeple in 1881 to make way for the present chimes. This steeple, which was built along with the Tolbooth in 1626, had a bell in it from the start. I am persuaded that this bell was the 1554 bell taken down in 1881. For (1) no such bell has been got *since* 1626: the Burgh Records, though full of notices from 1626 downwards, of new bells got for the Tolbooth, contain no notice of any bell at all corresponding with this 1554 bell. And (2) no such bell was got *in* 1626: the then Thesaurer's compts, though full of entries big and small for the New Tolbooth, entries for quarrying and casting, for digging and bigging, for stones, timber, and slates, down to entries for scharping the masonse irons,² for fixing "the bell,"³ and for a ledder, price 3/8, to hing the tung of "the bell,"⁴ say never a word of the bell itself. To find the bell we must go back to an earlier Thesaurer's compts just 50 years before. The Tolbooth of 1626 replaced an older Tolbooth, the praetorium or original headquarters of the town, which dated at least from 1454.⁵ No history, no view or description, of this older Tolbooth exists, but as it contained the Council house and a Prison and had "buythts" below, it must have been at least three stories high. In 1576 a "foir-werk" was built on to it. This seems to have included some sort of tower or belfry, and though they had not money to pay for them,⁶ the Council then and there treated themselves to a knok *and a bell*.⁷

In the Tolbuithe of 1626, the old knok was discarded for a new one,⁸

¹ But see in *Glasghu Facies*, p. 696, a note by my friend Joseph Bain on the old Cathedral Bell recast in 1790, and still hale and hearty. Mr. Bain demolishes M'Ure's Marcus Knox story (so faithfully copied by later chroniclers), and thinks that this bell may have come (by purchase or by the recasting of older bells) from a legacy of Archbishop Dunbar, who died in 1547.

² Burgh Records, I. 353.

³ Ibid. I. 361.

⁴ Ibid. I. 479.

⁵ Orig. Eccles. Scot.

⁶ 24th July 1576. Gewin to David Kaye for the price of the Knok and vpsetting of her in the tolbuyth, *quhilk was borrowit fra Thomas Garne*, j^c. lib.—(Burgh Records, I. 460).

⁷ Burgh Records, I. 460 (24th July, 1576); 464 (16th November, 1577). The Bell Budget was heavy in 1577, the year when the Deid Bell was re-coft.

⁸ Burgh Records, I. 352; 358.

but bells don't wear out like knoks, and the bell got for the old Tolbooth in 1576 was no doubt the bell set up in the new Tolbooth in 1626,¹ taken down in 1881, and exhibited in 1888.

I venture to suggest that this bell should no longer be kept in the Kelvingrove Museum. As a relic, the only relic, of our oldest municipal buildings, it ought to be in our newest; and a proper stand for it would be the Council table from the second Tolbooth across which Town Clerk Park was murdered in 1694 by Major Menzies.²

Glasgow was famed for its bells: The old rhyme runs—

Glasgow for bells,
Lithgow for wells,
Falkirk for beans and pease,
Edinburgh for —— and thieves:

and her Records show a great deal of trouble and money waired on her bells, more perhaps than she got the worth of.

The 1554 bell hung alone in the Tolbooth till after the Restoration. In 1663, no doubt under the influence of reviving ritualism, the Council concludit that Glasgow should have “ane paill of belles,” to be made in Holland and to have the tounes armes fixit on them.³ Just then the Merchands were struggling to re-edify their Hospitall in the Briggait. The Council promised them the paill for their steiple, and along with the paill (though they could ill afford either the one or the other⁴) they promised ane knock.⁵ But when the “samyn chymes” came to hand in December, 1665, the Council very wisely concludit to put them up not in the Briggait steiple, but at the Cross of

¹ Burgh Records, I. 352; 361.

² This table, a long oval of fine old mahogany, is now at the Court Houses at the Green, and does duty, I believe, at lunch time when the Lords come this way. The account of the Town Clerk's murder may be found in Brown, II. 35, and in other histories of Glasgow. Some of these, by the way, have fallen into a curious blunder. The Major was pursued and shot in “Renfield Garden,” that is, as is explained, in a market garden then occupying the site of our Renfield Street. The well deserved shooting really took place in the garden of the only “Renfield” known for generations after 1694, viz., Renfield, near Renfrew. To this residential property “Old Blythswood” in this century transferred the name of his much more valuable Glasgow property of Blythswood. To make amends, he called one of his new streets “Renfield” and another “Renfrew,” names before unknown here.

³ Memorabilia of Glasgow, 181, 184.

⁴ Memor. 181; cf. *ibid.* 164.

⁵ The new Hospitall in the Briggait had like to have come to a stand, ‘to the shame and disgrace both of the toun and Hospitall,’ when the council agreed to lend a helping hand, but to do this the Council had to scrape up ‘what glenings could be gotten’ of undebersit bukit monye, of balances coming in from the customars of Excys, &c.—See Minute of Council, 10th November, 1660. Memor. p. 164.

Glasgow, in the Tolbooth steiple.¹ This steiple, however, having a knock of its own, the new knock was sent as originally planned to the Briggait steiple. For chymes and knock John Borbreidge the contractor was paid £312 sterling.² It had been very difficult to get the job out of Borbreidge's hands, and when got, it was very unsatisfactory. In 1677 fyve punds starling had to be paid to Walter Corbett lait prenteis to Andrew Purdoun for chyinging the note of the chyme of bells in the Tolbuith quhen his m^r. was in Holland.³ Again in 1696 David Weir, hammerman, had £24 Scots "for changeing of the chimns of the musick bells."⁴ In 1736 a new set of bells altogether, to be cast in London, was contracted for with Andrew Dickie, clockmaker in Stirling,⁵ and in 1738 Neill Buchanan (afterwards M.P. for the Burghs), was repaid £311 1s. 9d. for 19 musick bells sent down from London, and Andrew Dickie was paid £140 for putting them up and making new wheels and a wooden barrel.⁶ The Town were again unfortunate. Andrew's chyme, with its new barrel, was to have played itself, but it had to be hand-played after all, and £4 3s. had to be paid for Rodger Redbourne's expenses in Edinburgh learning the musick bells, and £5 for a small set for Rodger to practise on.⁷ This was not the worst of it. Alas! the bells wore as bad as the barrel. They were "not in concert," and John Fife, player on the musick bells of Edinburgh, was called in, and for six months was busy chiselling away at the London bells and watching the casting of 14 small bells ordered in Edinburgh.⁸ The costs of these ruinous operations were partly met by spouting one of the great bells, which "was not in consort"; it weighed 620 pounds and fetched 10^d. the pound,⁹ or in all £25 16s. 8d. sterling.

The 32 bells found when the Tolbooth steeple was cleared out for the new chimes in 1881 were these:—1. The great bell of 1554. 2. 12 bells dated 1735, were no doubt the survivors of the 19 musick bells got from London. 3. 6 bells dated 1738, and 8 evidently the same but undated. These 14 were no doubt the 14 bells got from Edinburgh. One of them bore the inscription, "Ormiston & Cunningham Edinburgh fecit for Glasgow 1738;" another bore the inscription, "These 29 tuned by John Fyfe for Glasgow 1738," and a third bore the motto, "Let Glasgow flourish." 4. 3 bells dated 1843 and 2 bells dated 1845. The 3 and I believe the 2 were got from Mears & Stinbank of Whitechapel, successors to the famous old bell founder, Thomas Mears.

¹ Memor. p. 193.² Memor. p. 204.³ Memor. p. 223.⁴ Memor. p. 282.⁵ Memor. p. 352.⁶ Memor. pp. 353, 354.⁷ Memor. p. 353.⁸ Memor. p. 354, 9th March, 1739.⁹ Memor. p. 354, 9th March, 1739.

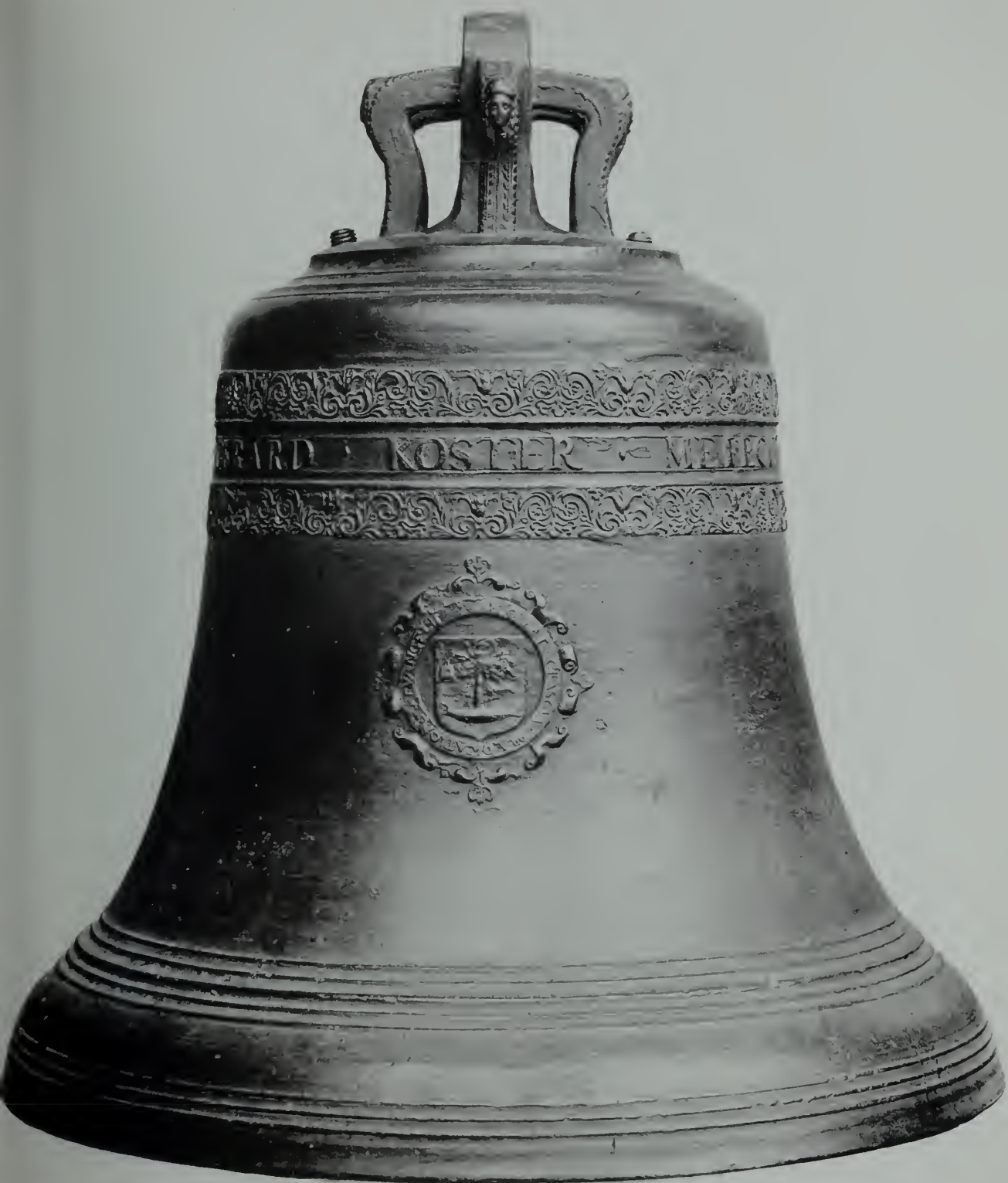
It will be seen that none of the "paill of belles" got from Holland in 1663 seem to have been in the Tolbooth in 1881. But I take for granted that one of the paill was the "great bell" made away with in 1738, and I think that another of them and a fragment of a third, after being parted for a century, met once more in the Bishop's Castle. (See Notices of Calton Bell and Grammar School Bell.)

In 1880 the old chimes were declared to be gone past mending, and the Council resolved to have a new set as good as could be got—a full carillon of 16 bells to weigh $4\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and to have every modern improvement. George Jackson, then sub-convener of the Bazaar Committee, was the moving spirit in the matter, and Wilson, the well-known bellfounder of Glasgow, was the contractor. Early in 1881 the old chimes were taken down. It was high time. On Hogmanay 1880 they had refused to ring the New Year in, and when taken down many of them were found with their crowns so eaten with rust that the wonder was they had hung on. On Christmas, 1881, the new chimes were played for the first time. Like their predecessors they were something of a disappointment. The Council had not grudged money—£1083 was the contract price—and the contractor had spared no pains over the job. The bells hang from light crossbars, and connect by copper wires with two rows of ivory keys, and the player can play them as easily as a piano, and the clock plays the Cambridge quarters and the hours, and every bell is true. But they want something in sweetness and power; they do not equal the music that floats over the meadows from many an English village spire, and they are not to be named—how should they be?—beside the storm of bells that bursts over a Cathedral town on a Sunday morning.

3. THE OLD CALTON BELL.

(No. 763 in the Bishop's Castle Catalogue. It is now in Kelvingrove Museum.)

CALTON is one of the many parishes that have been carved out of the Barony of Glasgow. It was first known as Blackfaulds, and occupied the part so called of the old Borough Roods. In the beginning of last century Blackfaulds was rough open ground surrounding a small swampy loch. It formed part of the Barrowfield Estate, and in 1705 was laid out for feuing by John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield. Feuars came dropping in, and Blackfaulds, by the name of Calton, was raised into a Burgh of Barony, with baron-bailie, prison, stocks, and all the resources of civilization.



Maclure, Macdonald & Co.

THE OLD CALTON BELL.

In 1792 some of the feuars formed themselves into a congregation in connection with the Church of Scotland, raised subscriptions, and got a church built in Tobago Street as a chapel of ease to the Barony. This remained as a chapel of ease till the Church Extension movement under Chalmers. When this movement was at its height, on 31st May, 1834, Calton, Shettleston, and Anderston, the three oldest chapelries in the Barony, and many newer chapelries, were, by a famous Act of Assembly which gave rise to an important litigation, made into parishes *quoad sacra*. On 1st July, 1849, Calton was by the Court of Teinds made into a parish *quoad omnia*. The modest edifice of 1792, with some internal improvements, is now the Parish Church of Calton: externally, it is as it was built in 1792.¹ It had been felt then that Calton church ought in the public interest to have had a steeple and clock—there was nothing of this kind nearer than Glasgow—but the funds did not allow of luxuries, and it was only by gift from Glasgow that it got the length of a bell.

This bell rang in Calton, year in, year out, from 1792 till 1881, when its voice suddenly gave way. It was taken down, and found to be cracked, probably by the severe frost of the winter before. The first idea was to have it recast, but the fortunate impatience of the congregation led to their ordering a new bell and sending the old one as old metal to Wilson the bellfounder. In Wilson's place it was seen by the Rev. Dr. J. F. S. Gordon. He drew public attention to it as an interesting relic; the Town, its original donor, bought it back for a few pounds; and it is now safe in the Kelvingrove Museum. It was lent thence to the Bishop's Castle, and it is the bell now under consideration.

It is 2 feet $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. across the mouth, 1 ft. $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. across the shoulder, and 1 ft. 9 in. high, with a crown 6 in. high, and it weighs 408 lbs. In front are the Arms of Glasgow (showing St Mungo's bell in the old square shape) and the mottoe (peculiar in this Latin form) "FLOREAT-GLASGUA-PRÆDICATIONE - EVANGELII" round the shoulder on a double band of scroll work, and the inscription "Gerard Koster me fecit Amstelodami, anno 1663." This bell is no doubt one of the "paill of belles" ordered by the Town in 1663 from Holland; the date and the Dutch make prove it. This "paill of belles," the oldest Glasgow chimes, was ordered for the Briggate steeple, but diverted to the Tolbooth steeple. When this steeple was cleared out for the new chimes in 1881, none of the 1663 bells were found, and the Calton bell is the sole survivor of the "paill." But we have seen that a

¹ Brown's History of Glasgow (1797) II. 104; Cleland's Annals, I. 137; Fasti, Eccles. Scot. s.v. Calton.

larger bell of the set weighing 620 lbs. was melted in 1739, and the Grammar School bell, of which a fragment was in the Bishop's Castle, has evidently been a smaller bell of the same set: it has, on a smaller scale, the same date, the same arms with the same old square bell, and the same peculiar Latin mottoe.¹ (See Notices of Tolbooth Bell and Grammar School Bell.)

4. FRAGMENT OF THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL BELL.

(No. 765 in the Bishop's Castle Catalogue. It is now in Kelvingrove Museum.)

THIS is a relic of our oldest school, but not of its oldest school-house. Our Grammar School is older, probably much older, than our University. Our University was founded in 1450: our Grammar School was endowed in 1460 by Simon Dalgles, Precentor in Glasgow, but the terms of the endowment show that it was then already in full operation.² Further, in 1494, in appealing to the Archbishop, against Master David Dwne, who was actually setting himself, *actualiter se posuit*, openly and without leave, asked or had, to teach grammar, Martin Wan, Chancellor of the Diocese, pled that he, Wan, and his predecessors in the Chancellorship had, unchallenged and beyond the memory of men, *inconcusse et ultra memoriam hominum*, been in right to appoint and dismiss at will the master of the Grammar School of Glasgow and to regulate all primary teaching in City or University."³ Assuming the memory of man to have been as long in 1494 as now-a-days, the Grammar School of Glasgow must have existed long before 1450, the date of the University: in the form of a chapter school, such as is still attached to many cathedrals, it may have existed for centuries. How soon there was a school-house is unknown. Probably the school met at first in the Cathedral, as the University at first did, as similar schools sometimes now meet in cathedrals. Certainly the school had no quarters of its own in 1501. For on 30th April of that year "a discrete man," Master Cuthbert Symon, more discreet let us hope than Master David Dwne, was collated to the perpetual chantry of S. Nicholas the Confessor within the Hospital of St. Nicholas, on condition of his daily personal attendance in the Pedagogy of Glasgow for instructing of the youth in grammar or for daily

¹ Memorabilia, 181, 184, 354.

² Glasghu Facies, p. 662; Old Glasgow, p. 139.

³ Mun. Univ. I. 37.

reading in the same.¹ The Pedagogy so named was not the Auld Paidagog on the south side of the Rattounraw in which the Faculty of Arts was for a short time housed: it was the "college" which this Faculty had built themselves on Lord Hamilton's acres on the east side of High Street, and of which the "old college" of our day was the successor.² Some time after 1501 the Grammar School boys struck their tents, marched across the High Street, and halted at last in quarters of their own in a lane which ran from High Street west to the head of the Tounes rigs, now Candlerigs: and here they had their lessons and their loofies till the end of last century. The Grammar School stood on the south side of this lane, thence known as "Grammar School Wynd." It was a thatched building, no doubt of one story, and it had neither belfry nor bell. After the Reformation it shared in the general dilapidation of the period,³ and a sore down-draught it was on the Town's meagre funds. On 16th November, 1577, ye maister of wark was ordanit to mak ye Grammer Scole watter fast, and at ye spring of ye year to mend ye east parte yairof:⁴ twelve thrief of quheit straye provided incontinent to theik the scole cost £2 8s., and the spring mendings cost £8 more.⁵ In 1600, the Council, premising that na thing is mair profitabill, first to the glory of God, nixt the weill of the towne [than] to have ane Grammer Schole, found that the actual Schole was altogidder rwinus and man be of new biggit. Unfortunately the Town's poverty restricted the new bigging to reparation and to replacing the theik with sclaitis. Even so, the job was beyond the Town's proper resources. But fortunately the Garnegad-hill crofters had been (as usual) caught land grabbing from the commounty of the Town (now landlord vice the Archbishop evicted), and had been sharply fined, and Hary the porter of the College had left the College a legacy of four hundreyth merkis money, and the bak almousmous pertenyng to the towne was rwinus deokayit and fallin doune past reparation, and so, by assigning the crofters' fines and collaring Hary's legacy and allowing stanes to be taken from the bak almousmous, the Council managed to get the old School patched up.⁶ While the job was in process, the bairnis were taught in the Blackfriars Kirk across the way, and the Wednesday and Friday sermons were transferred from the Blackfriars to the

¹ Mun. Univ. I. 39.

² Mun. Univ. Praef. p. xxxviii.

³ The tenement next the Grammar School was in no better case. The Inventar of the Gudis and Gear perteyning to the College of Glasgow on 8th November, 1582, has this entry: 'James Stewart of Cardonald hes in borrowing xv auld geistis of aik holding up his howse at the Grammar Skuile.'—Mun. Univ. III. 518. See also the bak almousmous named in the text.

⁴ Burgh Records, I. 64.

⁵ Ibid. I. 465, 466.

⁶ Burgh Records, I. 208, 209, 216, 217.

Hie Kirk.¹ The job was finished in 1601, and this date and the Town's Arms were cut on the stone named and partly figured in Macgeorge's Arms of Glasgow, p. 122.² It was not a satisfactory job.³ If the Town had had the means, they would have been cheaper to rebuild than to repair. In 1607, the School had to be "poyntit incontinent,"⁴ and in 1656 it had grown positively dangerous to the small lieges, and the Council had to have it taken down with all diligence, and the sclaitis taken of the samyn als saffie as may be. This time they unanimously concluded to have a new School, stock lock and barrel, and the work, as the Thesaurar's Compts show, was gone on with incontinent.

Further, the Council "concluded that some littil thing be raisit on the "westmost gavill for the hinging of ane bell thairin, quhen the toune sall think "it convenient."⁵ This extravagance, however, was only carried "be pluralitie "of voitiss," and it was seven years before the Council (or the Thesaurar) found it convenient to provide with its bell the "littil thing on the westmost gavill." They might not even then have gone so far if they had not been in the Bell Market at any rate in 1663. In that year (as we have seen) they ordered a "pail of bells" as a contribution from the Town for the stiple of the Merchants' House, then being re-edified in the Briggait. These bells, however, ended in being put up not in the Briggait stiple, but in the Tolbooth, and it is a fair guess that the Grammar School Bell (which bore

¹ Kirk Session Records, 26th March, 1601, quoted in Glasghu Facies, p. 324.

² Mr. Macgeorge, misled for once as less experienced writers have so often been, gives the 1601 as the date of the building instead of the repairing of the Grammar School. The inscription which runs along on either side of the Arms is as follows :—

1601.

SCHOLAGRAM
TVCIVIBVSQVE
NARLITERARPA

MATICORASENA
GLASGVANISBO
TRONISCONDITA

The stone surmounted the lintel of the door of the Grammar School in Grammar School Wynd : when this building was taken down in the '70's, the stone was fixed in front of the High School in John Street, then representing the old Grammar School. On the removal in 1878 of the High School to Elmbank Street, the stone was removed, and it is now fixed on the north end of the main building there, so high and in so dark a corner as to secure any future Macgeorge from mis-reading the date.

³ Even the new school-house seems to have been cold for winter wear. On 16th November, 1661, the Council recommend the Baillies to "speik with the M^r. of the Grammer Schoole to suffer and permit the "bairnes to sit with covered heid, therintill, at such tymes as the Magistratis sall think most convenient" (Memorabilia, 176).

⁴ Burgh Records, I. 266.

⁵ Burgh Records, II. 329, 331, 339, 340, 351.

the date 1663) was either one kept back in fitting up the pail in the Tolbooth, or was an extra one ordered along with the pail (see notice of Tolbooth Bell). Of the bell then at last provided, the fragment in the Bishop's Castle is part. After ringing the bairns in for nearly 130 years, it entered on a new sphere of usefulness. In 1782, a Committee of the Council declared the Grammar School Wynd edifice short of air light and playground, and suggested that a proper school house should be built in a proper place. This suggestion (delayed for seven years like the suggestion of the bell) was acted on in 1789: a new school house, from designs by John Craig, architect, was begun in George Street on the Town's lands of Ramshorn; in due course the bairns were transferred to the new building; and the old bell then appears to have been presented as a keepsake to Provost James M'Dowall. Provost M'Dowall was at this time a partner of Alexander Houston & Co. After the failure of this great house, he retired to the printfield of Milton, near Bowling, and took the old bell with him.¹ Under the M'Dowalls and their successors, Patrick Mitchell of Milton and Messrs. Muter & Millar, the old bell was regularly used at the works, and jowed and crooned with rattling tow to generations of printers and teerers; but, in 1850, it was shattered and partly fused in a fire.² The fragments were sold along with other old iron to a man in Old Kilpatrick, who resold them to John C. Wilson, the well known bell founder in Portugal Street. Among them, Mr. Wilson noticed two fragments, of which one bore the date of the bell 1663, and the other the Arms of Glasgow. The date fragment unluckily disappeared, but Mr. Wilson chiselled the 1663 on the back of the other. This other, Mr. Wilson gave to the late Mr. John Alexander, who gave it to Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, who gave it to the Town, who lent it to the Bishop's Castle. In the Arms on this fragment, "S. Mungo's Bell" is figured as square. This is a very late portraiture of the S. Mungo's Bell in this its ancient shape, and it can hardly be an original. The motto on the fragment is peculiar, but is identical with the motto on another Bishop's Castle bell of the same date, 1663 (see notice of Calton Bell).

¹ This explanation of the arrival of the Grammar School Bell at Milton, depends somewhat on inference: all that is certain is that the bell was at Milton for many a day. But for reasons not worth going into, I am satisfied that the explanation is correct.

² This was not the only loss by fire at Milton. *Circa* 1795, a factory for weaving printing cloth was fitted up there by the M'Dowalls with 40 power looms. These 40 power looms were made after James Louis Robertson's two specimens of the Cartwright loom, the original power loom; and they were the earliest power looms in practical use in the world. Two of them were preserved as relics at Milton, and one of these two was to have gone to the great Exhibition of 1851, when the two perished by the fire of 1850.

It is in Latin—(perhaps in compliment to the Grammar School), and it runs thus:—

FLOREAT - GLASGUA -
PRÆDICATIONE - EVANGELII.

The Grammar School has had various flittings since it left Grammar School Wynd. In 1820, the George Street edifice (which had been much admired, especially by the architect) was in its turn condemned: the Andersonian Institution, now Anderson's College, moved to it from the west side of Low John Street [Glasgow Delineated, p. 29], and a new Grammar School was built on the hill behind. Finally, in 1878, the School Board, now in charge, made this building into the City Public School, and moved the Grammar School, now the "High School," to Elmbank Academy, which they had bought for £32,000.¹

The old building in Grammar School Wynd, latterly No. 3, lived to see all these changes except the last. It stood for over 200 years, and it would have stood for other 200, if the Improvement Trust would have let it alone: in *Glasghu Facies*, p. 663, there is a view of it, just before the Trust made an end of it by driving Ingram Street through to High Street. One of its many tenants after the bairns left it was a clever smith, afterwards famous as Robert Napier of Shandon.

¹ History of High School of Glasgow, pp. 12, 14, 75.


Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29 TRONGATE.

THE fire of 2nd November, 1677, which destroyed the south side of the Trongate, from Saltmarket to what is now the entrance to King Street, was no doubt at the time a great calamity; but it did good in the long run, for it led to a more substantial style of building than had formerly been the fashion. The older houses were mainly of wood. Frequently the lowest storey was stone; above that rose two or more storeys of wood, the upper projecting over the lower. There are very few of these wooden houses left in Glasgow. The best specimen is in Close No. 28 Saltmarket.¹ These wooden houses were a standing danger. They were so closely packed together that if one took fire there was no saying how far the conflagration might not spread. There had been a terrible fire in 1652, which caused such misery that a relief fund was raised, to which Cromwell contributed. Our rulers, however, had not learned wisdom from that fire, and the City suffered again in 1677. This was a great fire, which is picturesquely described by Law² :—

“Nov. 3, 1677, the fire brake up in Glasgow in the heid of the
 “Saltmercat, on the right near the cross, which was kyndled by a malicious
 “boy, a smiths apprentice, who being threttened, or beatt & smittin by his
 “master, in revenge whereof setts his workhous on fyre in the night tyme,
 “being in the backsides of that fore street, and flyes for it. It was kyndled
 “about one in the morning; and having brunt many in the backsyd, it
 “breaks forth in the fore streets about three of the morning; and then it
 “fyres the street over against it, and in a very short tyme burned down to
 “more than the mids of the Saltmercat, on both sydes, fore and back houses
 “were all consumed. It did burn also on that syd to the Tron Church, and

¹ Regality Club, First Series, page 26.

² Memorials, or The Memorable Things that fell out within this Island of Brittain. From 1638 to 1684. By The Rev. Mr. Robert Law, Edin., 1818, p. 135.



“two or three tenaments down on the heid of the Gallowgate. The heat was
 “so great that it fyred the horologe of the
 “tolbooth, (there being some prisoners in it at
 “that tyme, amongst whom the laird of Cars-
 “land was one, the people brake open the tol-
 “booth doors and sett them free ;) the people
 “made it all their work to gett out their goods
 “out of the houses ; and there was little done
 “to save the houses till ten of the cloke, for
 “it burned till two hours afternoon. It was
 “a great conflagration, and nothing inferior
 “to that which was in the yeir 1652. The
 “wind changed several tymes. Great was
 “the cry of the poor people, and lamentable
 “to see their confusion. It was remarkable
 “that a little before that tyme, there was seen
 “a great fyre pass throw these streets in the
 “night tyme, and strange voices heard in
 “some parts of the city.” The townspeople
 were so paralysed that the wreck of the burnt
 houses lay on the street where it had fallen
 till the 4th of December, when the Council
 “recommends to Provost Bell, the Baillies
 “Deane of Gild & Deacon Conveiner to lay
 “doune some fitt way for getting the red of
 “the brunt houssis takin aff the street.”¹ On
 the same day the Town Council took the
 whole situation into consideration. Their
 Minute is interesting in many ways. It put
 an end to the old dangerous wooden houses,
 at least so far as the buildings fronted the
 street. It gives us an idea when the Piazzas
 were introduced, or at least extended.
 Lastly, it is as good a specimen as can
 well be found of the great seventeenth
 century maxim, “Trust in God and keep your powder dry.”

¹ *Memorabilia* (1868), p. 226.



25, Glasgow

"4th Dec.—The said day, the said Magistrats Counsell, taking to their
 "serious consideratioune the great impoverishment this burgh is reduced to,
 "throw the sad and lamentable wo occasioned by fyre, on the secund of
 "Novr. last, that God, in his justice, hath suffered this burgh to fall under,
 "and lykwayes the most pairt of the said burgh being eyewitnesses twyse
 "to this just punishment for our iniquities, by this rod, which we pray him
 "to mak us sensible of, that we may turn from the evill of our wayes to
 "himselke, that so his wraith may be averted, and we preserved from the
 "lyk in tyme to come: And because such things ar mor incident in burghs
 "and incorporatiounes, by resone of their joyning houss to housis, and, on
 "being inflamed, is reddie to inflame ane uthir, especiallie being contiguouslie
 "joyned and reared wp of timber and deall boards, without so much as the
 "windskew of stone; Therefor, they out of their dewtie to sie to the preser-
 "vatioune of their burgh and citie doe statute and ordain, that quhen it
 "sall pleas God to put any of their nighbors in ane capacitie and resolutioun
 "to build *de novo* (on the Hie Street, or repairing, sall be oblige) or repair
 "their ruinous houss, not only for their probable securitie, but also for
 "decoring of the said burgh, That each persone building *de novo* on the Hie
 "Street, or repairing, sall be obleiged to, and is hereby obleist, to do it by
 "stone work from heid to foot, back and foir, without ony timber or daill,
 "except in the insett thereof, quhilk is vnderstood to be partitions, doors,
 "windows, presses, and such lyk; and this to be done, or engaged to, befor
 "they be suffered to enter to building, and seeing that severall heritors at
 "present are not in a capacitie to build, and many vthirs having under
 "boothes, and no intrest in the houss covering them, they being at present
 "aither not fitting to build, or unwilling, or may be belonging to minors, by
 "which they have their chops uncovered, repairing to the magistrats for
 "libertie of covering themselves the best way they can for present, till it
 "sall pleas God to capacitat the owners to doe the same, which desyre
 "the said Magistrats and Counsell thought but just, Therfor, they thought
 "fitt to licence the same to be done be the grund heritors, They alwayes
 "enacting themselves to uncover the same againe quhen it sall pleas the
 "super heritor to build, and not to come no farder out with the wpper
 "structur nor the foir face of the vnder chops, and to build the same with
 "stone, except the toune Counsell licence them, quhilk they will tak into
 "their consideratioune how far they may, without spoyling the broadnes
 "of the streit, they alwayes repairing it with stone in the foir wark, by

“arched pillars, and how many as the Toune Counsell, by the advyce of
“architectors, sall think most convenient, &c., &c.

“The said day recommends to Provost Bell, the Baillies, Deane of Gild, and
“Deacon Conveiner, to lay doune some fitt way for getting the red of the brunt
“houssis takin aff the streit.”¹ The measures taken by the Town Council have been
effectual. We have had fires in Glasgow since 1677, but no such conflagrations.

It is certain that this tenement was built after, probably very soon after
1677. It resembles Dowhill’s Land in the Saltmarket,² and they both
seem to have been copied from the Street architecture of the Netherlands.

None of the Title deeds before 1771 can now be got, so, except in the
description, there is no clue to the early proprietors of the tenement. The
description is as follows—“All and Whole that fore tenement of land high and
“laigh back and fore lying within the Burgh of Glasgow on the South side of
“the Trongate Street thereof and bounded as follows, viz.:—by the lands of old
“belonging to umquhile James Stewart thereafter to George Potterfield and
“thereafter to the heirs of umquhile Peter Patown and others on the East, the
“lands of old belonging to Weir thereafter to John Falconer and a laigh
“booth belonging to James Hyndshaw on the West the lands of old belonging
“to Mr. John Wilson & the closs thereof on the South and the High Street on
“the North parts.”

Two and twenty years ago this tenement was bought by the Improvement
Trustees, who unfortunately did not get the earlier titles. The titles of the
tenements on both sides have been examined, but they do not give much
information. The tenement on the West is described as bounded on
the *East* by “the lands of Thomas Gilchrist and Walter Blair.” The
Western boundary of the tenement to the West is said to be the lands of
James Corbett. M’Ure (1830 Edition, p. 129) gives a list of the buildings
in the Trongate going eastward from Stockwell Street, taking the South
side first. We there find “the tenement of James Corbet merchant, the
“tenement of David Arneil merchant, the great tenement of land belonging
“to George Gilchrist and the heirs of Walter Blair merchants, the tenement
“of John Arneil and the heirs of Andrew Lees and John Wales merchants,
“the large tenement belonging to Dr. Paton.” The tenement belonging to Dr.
Paton (Captain Paton’s father) was at the corner of the Trongate and Saltmarket.
The tenement under description is the third Westward from the Saltmarket.

¹ Memorabilia (1868), pp. 225, 227.

² Regality Club, First Series, p. 1.

Taking all these facts into account there can be no doubt that it is M'Ure's "great tenement of land belonging to George Gilchrist and the heirs of Walter Blair merchants." Unfortunately, when this important point has been established, we are no further on than we were before, as a diligent search has failed to get any trace of either George Gilchrist or Walter Blair in Glasgow history.

THE OLD POINT-HOUSE.

By this name the Ferry-house opposite the village of Govan and the lands adjoining were known, and they were so called, no doubt, from their being situated at the point of land formed by the junction of the river Kelvin with



the Clyde. I copied the view of the Point-house which accompanies this from an original painting in my father's possession, which must have been made about the year 1815. The house farthest to the left was the Point-house or



The Old Point House

Wm. E. Channing



Ferry-house, and it was also a tavern. It was then an old building, and had a thatched roof. The houses to the right were of later erection. The whole group has been since pulled down; but the old Ferry-house occupied very nearly the site of the present Inn.

This Ferry was one of the most important on the Clyde, and within my recollection it was noted as one of the principal stations for salmon fishing. In the *Glasgow Mercury* of 21st January, 1794, appears a notice that "a few days ago the salmon fishing on the river Clyde belonging to certain proprietors in the village of Govan was let for three years at £104 per annum." This must have been the fishing I have mentioned, and the rent was a considerable one for the time. In the middle of the last century the take of salmon near Glasgow must have been often very large. In 1748 the *Glasgow Journal* of 18th July in that year announced that salmon was to be sold in the Glasgow market "at a penny the pound." A fishermen's hut stood on the left bank of the river, to the east of the village of Govan, and immediately opposite the Point-house. It was built, as these huts on the river usually were, of wattles, mud, and turf. I quite recollect this hut, and of seeing the fishermen drawing their nets opposite to it. The subjoined sketch shows the hut and the locality as they were about the year 1820.¹

The Point-house and land adjoining formed latterly part of the entailed estate of Yorkhill, and are described in the titles of that estate as "All and whole the lands called the Point-house, and houses built upon the said lands and garden and ground at the back thereof, containing in whole 3 acres 2 roods and 39 falls; bounded by the river Kelvin upon the west, the river Clyde on the south, the lands sometime belonging to the town of Glasgow on the east, and the road leading from the Ferry to Partick on the north parts, and which lands were acquired partly from Crawford of Gartnavel, partly from John Shiels, and partly from John Purdon, and lie in the parish of Govan and shire of Lanark." One of the former proprietors of a part of the lands is designed in the titles as "Claud Lang of Point-house."

In 1782 the Point-house with the land adjoining was exposed for sale, the advertisement describing it as "The Point-house with the land adjoining the Ferry, with the Ferry boats." The right of ferry was no doubt included, and the whole was offered at the low upset price of £400, with what result does not appear. After it became a portion of the estate of Yorkhill, a portion

¹ For the use of this plate I am indebted to the courtesy of Messrs. Blackie & Son. It appeared in "Old Glasgow," p. 151, first edition.

of it, extending to 2,000 square yards, with the Ferry-house and Ferry rights, was in 1856 sold to the River Clyde Trustees at a price represented by an annual feu-duty of £800 per annum—equal at twenty-three years' purchase to upwards of £18,000.

In my recollection the road from Partick ran along the Kelvin all the way to the Point-house. The Partick people appear to have had rights of pasturage on the south bank of the Clyde, and their cattle, which came down by this road, crossed the river at the Point-house—by wading or swimming, according to the state of the river—in going to and returning from this pasture. The road has since been diverted. Its site near the Clyde, together with land to the east, and down to the edge of the Kelvin, is now occupied by the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, and the road from the Ferry pier and the Inn passes between their works and the Clyde, and up the east side of them towards Partick.

On the west bank of the Kelvin, and far up that river on both sides, all traces of the secluded green fields, which alone existed at the date of the sketch, have been obliterated. We know that as early as 1277 the Bishops of Glasgow had a residence at Partick, and an old house which I recollect, a little way up the Kelvin, and which was commonly called the Bishop's Castle, was popularly believed to be, if not the Castle itself, built on the site of it. It was certainly not the old Castle, as the house which I recollect was undoubtedly built by George Hutcheson, one of the founders of the Hospital, so late as 1611. The real Castle of the Bishops is supposed by some to have stood further down on the right bank of the Kelvin, on the bank which overlooked the junction of that river with the Clyde. Bleau's map, which was published in 1654, shows the house built by George Hutcheson, and it also shows a building of some kind near the mouth of the Kelvin, at the place indicated by the tradition. It had disappeared long before the time when I first recollect the locality, but whether it was intended to show the remains of the old Episcopal Manor there is now no means of knowing.

Immediately below the junction of the two rivers there was an island, and close to it further down the Clyde another of much larger size—Whiteinch. Both of these are shown in Bleau's map, and they continued to exist for some time afterwards. A great change has since taken place on that side as well as on the left bank. Where the islands were is now deep water—sufficient to float an ironclad line-of-battle ship with all its machinery on board; and at the mouth of the Kelvin the right bank shown in the sketch is occupied

by the Meadowside Shipbuilding Yard and Slip Dock of Messrs. Henderson & Company. Across the Clyde the change is equally great. Close to the Ferry and covering the site of the old fishermen's hut is another great work called the Govan Shipbuilding Yard, while east of that is the Middleton Shipbuilding Yard, and further east of that again the yard of the well-known firm of Robert Napier & Sons.

OLD BRIDGE INN, PARTICK.

THE houses represented in the illustration stand at the corner of the Old Dumbarton Road and the Knowe Brae, Partick, in probably the oldest part of the village. Neither of them bear a date, but from the title-deeds neither can have been built before 1738, although the thatched house certainly looks older. None of the earlier writs are extant, and the description in those we have is as follows:—"All and whole that dwelling house and stable at the
 "end thereof lying on the west side of the road leading from the Bridge of
 "Partick to Dumbarton, and a little northward from the said Bridge, bounded
 "on the west by the house belonging to the heirs of James Montgomerie,
 "tailor in Partick, on the north by the yard also belonging to the heirs of
 "the said James Montgomerie, on the east by the said high road leading
 "from Partick Bridge to Dumbarton, and on the south by the road leading
 "through the village of Partick . . . parts of the lands acquired by
 "John Craig, baker, late Bailie of Glasgow, and Robert Craig, junior, baker
 "in Glasgow, from the Glasgow Smithfield Company." In 1782 these subjects were conveyed by the Messrs. Craig to William Douglas, Deacon of the Millers in Partick. In 1803 Mr. Douglas conveyed them to James Hardie, toll-keeper at Sandyford. They now, after various transmissions, belong to Mr. William Sutherland.

The Old Bridge Inn has been an inn for many years. In his *Notes and Reminiscences of Partick*, Glasgow, 1873, Mr. James Napier says, p. 139, "On the entrance to the Knowe from Old Dumbarton Road is the *Old Bridge Inn*, worth a passing notice from its being fifty years ago the most popular house in the village. Certainly no house in Partick was better known to Glasgow merchants who were in the habit of coming to the



D. Y. Cameron 1890

St. James' Park - London

“country on a Saturday or Sunday afternoon in search of a good dinner and
 “a quiet glass of toddy. It was then occupied by Mrs. Craig, a stout old
 “lady, who prided herself on the quality of her liquors, as well as in the
 “style in which she could get up a dinner or supper for a large party, and
 “her house was a model of cleanliness. Nothing could be more enticing
 “on a winter evening than to look in through the window (not filled with
 “bottles), and see the bright, blazing fire in the kitchen, and the wall covered
 “with shining metal measures and meat covers, reflecting the light over the
 “whole apartment, the stone floor whitened over, the deal table scoured to
 “a whiteness one might take their meat off without cover. . . . There
 “were more weddings, balls, and dinner parties held in this house than were
 “held in all the other public houses put together.”

The old bridge was either built or finished by Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, when he was Provost of Glasgow in 1577. On the west side of the northern pier of the bridge is his coat of arms—first and fourth, gules a fesse ermine, for Crawford; second and third, azure a chevron betwixt three cross pates or, for Barclay; and in base of the coat of Crawford, two swords saltirewise. Under the arms is the well-known verse:—

“ He that by labour does any honestie,
 The labour goes, the honour lives with thee;
 He that by treason does any vice also,
 The shame remains, the pleasure soon a' goes.”

The swords are omitted from the description of the Crawford arms in *Douglas's Baronage*, Edin. 1798, p. 431. They are given, however, in the blazon of the arms of Crawford of Jordanhill in *Crawford's History of Renfrewshire*, Paisley, 1818, p. 71. The presence of the Barclay coat is owing to the first Crawford of Kilbirnie, Malcolm Crawford, having acquired that estate by his marriage with Marjory, daughter and sole heir of John Barclay of Kilbirnie. Barclay of Kilbirnie was a branch of Barclay of Ardrossan, the first of whom was one of the Norman knights who settled in Scotland in the twelfth century.

In the description above quoted the property is said to be bounded on the east by the high road leading from Partick Bridge to Dumbarton. This was the Old Dumbarton Road which diverged from the present road at the point where Free St. Enoch's Church stands, whose lanterned tower looks at times so picturesque from the upper walk of the Park. The road ran down hill between the Bunhouse and Yorkhill. Then turning, as most old roads had

an infamous habit of doing, at right angles, it crossed the Kelvin by the old bridge, of which there is an excellent drawing at page 141 of the First Series of these Papers. The road was then carried on an embankment till it struck the hill to the northward, and soon after it joined the line of the present Dumbarton Road opposite Byres Road at the Brewsterburn.

The first Act relative to the Dumbarton Road was in 1753, which related to many of the roads out of Glasgow; and in 1772 another Act was passed by which the road from Glasgow to Yoker Bridge (over the Yoker burn, the county boundary) was created a separate Trust. The powers conferred by the first-mentioned Act were continued by the Act 14 George III., cap. 105, which also included many of the roads leading out of Glasgow. There were some taut provisions in this Act. If any person was convicted before two Justices of the Peace of breaking or pulling down any of the turnpike gates, posts, or chains on the road, he was not only to pay the damage, but to be "publicly whipped or scourged through the city of Glasgow, or next adjacent borough of the county where the offence shall be committed, upon a market-day, between the hours of ten and twelve in the forenoon." For a second offence the criminal might, in addition to the whipping, be imprisoned for six months. A pretty severe penalty, when we remember what prisons were in 1774.

The road under the care of the Yoker Trustees began at that time at or about the head of Oswald Street, where the territory of the Burgh of Glasgow stopped. The exact date of the formation of the road at present in use cannot be gathered from the Road Acts. It must have been before 1803, for an Act passed in that year (43 George III., cap. 36) authorises the Trustees of the Tolls to keep in repair "that part of the old Road from *Clayslap*, by the Old Bridge of *Partick*, to the junction of the "same with the present Road at the *Brewsterburn*, near *Partick*." Under an Act obtained in 1875 (38 and 39 Vict., cap. 97), the Yoker Road was again deviated, and a new bridge built over the Kelvin.

The lands are described as having been acquired by John Craig and Robert Craig, junior, from the Glasgow Smithfield Company. In his *History of Glasgow* (1777), page 242, Gibson says, "Ironmongery, viz., nails, hoes, axes, hinges, "spades, stock-locks, etc., were begun to be made for export about the year "1732, by several gentlemen, who took the name of the Smithfield Company. "In 1738 they erected a slitting mill and forge, and built a large workhouse "for carrying on this business. They are now able to supply any demand

"whatever, upon better terms than they can be had in England." The original partners of the Smithfield Company were Robert Luke, goldsmith, and John Craig and Allan Dreghorn, wrights, all of Glasgow. The Lukes were an old Glasgow family who had been goldsmiths for generations, and owned the lands of Claythorn. Bailie John Luke was a partner in the Easter Sugar Work, and owned the lands of Merkdailly, on part of which the southern part of Charlotte Street is built. Robert Luke was Bailie Luke's grandson. He is described as a goldsmith, but probably he was also a money dealer. He was an active man, and besides being a goldsmith he owned a brewery, situated on the Molendinar in the Gallowgate, known as "Luke's Brewarie," which in 1736 was the only brewery in Glasgow. A Robert Luke was in 1715 manager of the Soaperie of Glasgow, who may have been the same man. Our Robert Luke was Treasurer of the town in 1730. John Craig was Bailie in 1734, and built, as M'Ure says, "a stately house of curious workmanship, beautifully enclosed with several work houses, sheds, and store houses, with a garden and summer parlor of fine hewen stone, so that no carpenter or joyner in the kingdom has its parallel." The house, which is now demolished, stood in Clyde Street, immediately to the east of the Dreghorn mansion,¹ which was built by Allan Dreghorn, the third partner of the Smithfield Company, of whom there is a full account at page 62 of the First Series of these Papers.

In 1738 the lands of Kelvinhaugh belonged to William M'Cun, son of John M'Cun, shipmaster, Glasgow, and Janet Gibson, his spouse, as heir of "his uncle by the mother's syde," John Gibson of Overnewton. Unfortunately for William M'Cun, both John Gibson and his father Walter Gibson, had died in debt, and their creditors had taken legal steps to get hold of their lands. Then Helen Wardrop—or, as she preferred to spell it, Wooddrop—relict of John Gibson, was liferented in the lands; so altogether it must have seemed to poor William M'Cun that, except for the honour of the thing, he might as well not have been "heir served, retoured, and infest" to his uncle John. However, when things are at their worst they generally mend. The ground by the Kelvin and the water power of the river suited Robert Luke and his partners, and the price they offered was tempting. They proposed to buy five acres one rood, the gross rental of which was £107 19s. Scots, but after deducting the feu-duty payable to the Crown of five bolls one firlof of grain and £2 9s. for teinds, the net rental was £70 9s. yearly. At

¹ First Series, p. 54.

thirty years' purchase this amounted to £2113 10s. Scots, for which the purchasers gave their bond. Mr. Wotherspoon, William M'Cun's attorney, thereupon granted a disposition, dated 26th April and 10th May, 1738, in favour of Messrs. Luke, Dreghorn, and Craig, with consent of "James "Anderson of Stobcross, John Crawford of Milnetown, George Danziel, "merchant in Glasgow, John Gibson of Nethernewtown, and Helen Woddrop," creditors of the said Walter Gibson and John Gibson, of five acres and one rood of land "in Kelvinghaugh, being the westmost part of the lands of Kelvinghaugh, which belonged to the said John Gibson." These lands were made up of three lots, viz.:—(1) Six roods, bounded on the west "by the "watter of Kelving and the road that leads from Partick to the Pointhouse," lying in the Barony parish. (2) Two acres, bounded by the Clyde on the south, lying in Govan parish. No part of Govan parish except a small bit at the Pointhouse is east of the Kelvin, so the houses in question must be built on this lot. (3) Seven roods, also bounded by the Clyde on the south, lying in the Barony parish. Power also was given to draw the lade of a "slitt milne" through other lands of William M'Cun, which lay between the old mill of Partick and the lands conveyed. This old mill was on the east bank of the Kelvin just above Thomas Crawford's bridge. The lade and dam of the Slit mills existed on the east of the Pointhouse Road, until the recent improvements on that road. In 1873, when Mr. Napier published his *Notes and Reminiscences of Partick*, part of the Slit mills were still standing, and he gives at page 57 a sketch of them. They stood between the present Pointhouse Road and the Kelvin, opposite to where the Castle used to stand, and near the site of Messrs. A. & J. Inglis' boiler shop.

In 1782 George Bogle, James Ritchie, George Oswald, James Dennistoun, Alexander Spiers, Thomas Donald, John Hamilton, George Buchanan, Allan Scott, and William Robertson, all merchants in Glasgow, and partners of "the Smithfield Manufactory," sold the Slit mill, lade, dam, and right of water from the Kelvin to William Robertson for £2450 sterling. Mr. Robertson thereafter carried on the concern in partnership with George Bogle and John Robertson, merchants in Glasgow. It seems not to have been successful, and in 1807 the Slit mills were sold for £2850 to John Gibson of Johnston, merchant in Glasgow, and others. The present owners are Messrs. A. & J. Inglis, the well-known shipbuilders.

On M'Arthur's map of Glasgow, dated 1777, there is shown a large piece of ground marked "Smithfield" immediately east of Madeira Court,

and now occupied by Oswald Street. This ground, which stretched from Anderston Walk to the Broomielaw, extended to three acres, and was partly occupied by the Smithfield Company's factory. They sold it in 1786 to Alexander Oswald of Shieldhall, and he and his son James, the Member, subsequently formed Oswald Street on this ground.





THE TONTINE BUILDING.

THE building at the Cross on the north side of the Trongate, known as the Tontine Building, has been a landmark in Glasgow for five generations, but its history has never yet been written. For long it was the very centre of Glasgow life. In it was the Council Chamber, and in front of it the Exchange. A little later it held the Assembly Room, and later still, the Tontine News Room, the forerunner of the Royal Exchange. Now all these glories have departed, and it lingers out existence as a draper's shop. The Tontine Building was built at various times and for various purposes. In 1735-37 the Town built the eastern half of the building, which contained the Council Chamber, and about 1760 the western half, in which was the Assembly Hall. In 1781 the Glasgow Tontine Society bought the building, added to it, and completely changed the internal arrangement. Finally, in 1867, the Improvement Trustees bought it, gutted it, and turned it into a shop.

The story begins in 1735 when the Corporation of Glasgow, finding itself cramped in the Old Tolbooth¹ at the Cross, resolved to birse yont. They accordingly entered into negotiations with John Grahame of Dougalston for the purchase of his tenement of land² which lay immediately to the west of the Tolbooth. By the end of March in that year things had apparently come to a

¹ It is a curious fact that the Town to this day pays the College a Ground Annual of four shillings and sixpence for the site of the Tolbooth.

² George Hutcheson, founder of the hospital, was a former owner of this tenement, and had his writing chambers in it. *History of Hutchesons' Hospital*, Glasgow, 1881, p. 28. It was thought that a picture of this tenement had been found in the drawing at p. 140 of Mr. Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow* (Glasgow, 1880). On examination, however, this drawing is not satisfactory. It is known that the access to the Council Chambers in the Tolbooth was, at first, by a single stair to a door at the west end, and it is also known that the elevation of the Tontine Building existed as it is now when the

deadlock. Dougalston would not take less than £900 sterling for his tenement, and the town would not go above £800. The matter was remitted to a committee composed of Laurence Dinwiddie, Bailie Andrew Buchanan, and William Craig, and by May they had bought for £840 Dougalston's "great tenement of land, shops, and pertinents thereto," as M'Ure calls it. The town seem to have gone about their scheme for new premises with deliberation. The next entry in the Council Records is on 8th October, 1735, when the Council ordained "that the Tennents of Dougalston's Land on the West side of the Tolbooth be warned away to flitt and remove at Whitsunday next, the same being now purchas'd by the town, and remit to the Magistrats to cause draw plans of the ground for a new building, and lay the same before the Council to give their judgment how the same is to be builded." The town also bought from Alexander Smellie, tailor, the back lands next to the Tolbooth, rented at £98 Scots, for £1470 Scots, or £122 10s. sterling. On 21st May, 1736, the Council ordered "Intimation to be made throu the Toun with touk of Drum that the Stones, Sclate, & timber, and Ironwork of the Great tenement on the West side of the Tolbooth and backhouses adjoining thereto, purchased by the town, are to be sold by public roup on the first of June next." On the same day a remit was made to a committee to agree with tradesmen to put up the new building, "agreeable to the plan to be adjusted by John Craig, Wright." The mason who got the job was James Cross, and the building was ready for occupation at Whitsunday 1737. It comprised the eastern half of the present Tontine buildings; on the ground floor under the Piazza, and facing the Exchange, there were four shops, and above them was the new Council Chamber, fifty-two feet long, by twenty-seven broad, and twenty-four feet high, "finished in a very grand manner." This hall was occupied by the Corporation as a Council Chamber till 1814, when the municipal offices were removed to the building at the foot of the Saltmarket, now used as a Criminal Court. The Hall at the Cross, however, was still called the Town Hall, and for many years after the Council left it was used for various civic purposes. In 1874 this hall was added to the shop of Messrs. Moore, Taggart, & Company, drapers, and two years

stair was single. In the drawing in Mr. Macgeorge's book the stair is double, and the door is placed in the middle of the building. Instead of the "Tontine Building," however, we find to the west of the Tolbooth a crow-stepped tenement. Is the drawing trustworthy? Another item of suspicion is that the drawing shows a pavement, and a wide pavement, in front of the Tolbooth, and up High Street. There was no pavement there in 1735.

later the Corporation conveyed it to the Improvement Trustees. The four shops were let by roup to the following tenants. The westmost shop to Andrew Buchanan, merchant, at a rent of £12 12s.; the shop on the west side of the entry (presumably to the upper part of the building) to Andrew Stalker, bookseller, at a rent of £12 10s.; the shop on the east side of the entry to James Hynd, merchant, at a rent of £12 15s.; and the shop next to the Tolbooth to Archibald Hamilton, merchant, at a rent of £12 12s., all sterling.

The Magistrates soon made up their minds to extend the new building westward, and from 1752 onwards we find them buying property for that purpose. The descriptions preserve names otherwise lost. In 1756 there was bought from John Mack, in Kilsyth, for £125, a tenement on the north side of the Trongate and east side of that close called "David Lindsay's Close." On 1st July, 1760, "considering that for completing the new intended buildings at the back of the Exchange it is necessary the house in Allason's Close, belonging to James Allan, be purchas't," the Council resolved to buy it. The greater part of the ground had been cleared before 1760, as appears from the following advertisement in the "Glasgow Courant" of 29th May, 1758.

"That the stones, timber, glasswork, and other the materials of the house presently possessed by Mrs. Cruickshank, on the West side of the Exchange Coffee House, and of the houses above, and house and shop on the West side of the close, & of the back houses, high and laigh, on the West side of the Entry, possessed by James Graham, John Ure, and James Towart, are to be sold to the highest bidder by public roup within the court hall of the Tolbooth, upon Tuesday, the 30th day of May next, between the hours of twelve and two."

The new or westmost building was in the same style as the eastmost building, and contained, like it, four shops on the ground floor, behind a piazza. Originally three at least of these shops did not belong to the town, who probably arranged with the owners for having them rebuilt. For instance, James Simpson, merchant, Glasgow, owned three shops facing the Trongate, but when the rebuilding was finished, they were converted into two. The town afterwards bought for £350 the eastmost of these shops which lay next the building put up in 1737.

While the new building was in course of erection, the trustees for a proposed Assembly Room in Glasgow fixed on the upper part of it as suitable for their purpose. They accordingly acquired that part of the building from

the town on terms which will be afterwards noticed. The Assembly Room seems to have had its origin in the year 1758. In that year "a great many gentlemen as well in the country as in the town" joined in a subscription for building an Assembly Room, and elected the following persons to be directors and trustees, viz.:—The Provost of Glasgow, for the time being; The Dean of Guild of Glasgow, for the time being; Robert Christie, Alexander Speirs, Archibald Ingram, Colin Dūnlop, Allan Dreghorn, Robert Bogle, Senior, James Ritchie, James Dunlop, Junior, James Simson, Michael Bogle, James Dougall, John Barns, all Merchants in Glasgow, and Robert Barclay, writer, Glasgow. The directors intimated to the Magistrates that for the beauty, ornament, and advantage of the town they proposed to build the Assembly Room on the third flat of the new intended tenement of houses adjoining, and on the west of, the town's new Exchange and Hall. With that view they offered to bear the charge of the whole building from the floor of the third flat, and of the roof, the beams of the floor being laid by the town, who were also to build the "ballastrades according to the plan thereof made out by Allan Dreghorn." The town on their part were to convey these subjects to the directors to be used only as a public assembly room for dancing or for concerts of music "in such manner as has been accustomed in this place." If after paying expenses there were any surplus, it was to be applied for the relief and use of the poor within the City of Glasgow in such manner as the directors should think proper. The Magistrates approved of this proposal, and the agreement is embodied in an Act of Council dated 5th June, 1758. For some reason the conveyance to the directors was never granted, and the disposition to the Tontine Society in 1784 is by the Magistrates with consent of the directors of the Assembly Room. In Stirling's Library there is a Manuscript Book containing the Accounts of Michael Bogle, the Treasurer of the Assembly Rooms, for the period from 1758 to 1763. The total cost was £1502 16s. 4d. Curiously the "undertaker for mason work" was a woman, a Mrs. Cross, and £208 4s. was paid to her. The wright work, by Dreghorn and Bogle, cost £599 15s., and Mungo Naismith, probably for some carvings, got £15. There is a list of the subscribers in *Glasgow, Past and Present* (1884), vol. I., pages 581, 582. Gibson (page 144) is not enthusiastic about the Assembly Room. "The Assembly Hall," he says, "is a neat room, and is finished in a good taste though too small for the City; its length is 47 feet, breadth 24 feet, and height 24 feet." The following minute (the only minute in the Stirling Library book) is interesting as showing the Directors and the yearly subscription, and

also that in 1776 cards were so much in vogue in Glasgow that each alternate assembly was a "Card Assembly."

"Glasgow, 27th Decr. 1776.

"At a Meeting advertised for that purpose held at Malcolm McDonald's, the following gentlemen were chosen directors of the Assemblys.

The Provost.

Messrs. James Dennistoun, Senior.

„ Alexr. Spiers.

„ James Ritchie.

„ John Campbell (Clathick).

„ William French.

„ Doctor Alex. Stevenson.

„ Peter Murdoch.

„ John Campbell (Succoth).

„ James Dunlop.

Messrs. James Buchanan.

„ Alexr. Donald.

„ James Dennistoun, Jur.

„ Ronald Crawford.

„ John Baird.

„ Richard Marshall.

„ Thomas Donald.

„ James McDowall.

„ Andw. Stirling.

„ Michael Bogle.¹

"And they appointed a Dancing and a Card Assembly to be held alternately every Tuesday through the winter.

"Also that a Subscription should be opened for the Season at a Guinea each, and that the paper should lye at the Assembly Room."

In addition to the Assembly Room and pertinents, the Directors owned "That piece of ground consisting of sixty six feet in breadth from east to west,

¹ This is a noteworthy list, and these Assembly Directors make what would be called nowadays a strong team. They were the men who at that time stood highest in Glasgow society and commerce, and in the Corporation. At present a man may excel in one of these walks without being known in the others, but these men were at the top in all. The town is now too big, and the men too new, for a burgher aristocracy. The Provost was Robert Donald of Mountblow. James Dennistoun, Senior and Junior, of Colgrain, were both merchants in Glasgow. Alexander Spiers was the great tobacco lord, at that time the largest importer of tobacco into the Clyde, afterwards of Elderslie. James Ritchie was of Busbie, one of "the four young men." John Campbell of Clathick, in Perthshire. William French was a tobacco lord, and Provost in 1778-79. Dr. Alexander Stevenson was one of the founders of the Royal Infirmary. Peter Murdoch was grandson of Provost Peter Murdoch, and of the bluest Glasgow blood. John Campbell is called "Succoth," from being son of Campbell of Succoth. He was generally known as John Campbell, Junior, and was a merchant and insurance broker; he was Provost in 1788-89. James Dunlop was afterwards of Garnkirk, a sanguine man, who over-specified and ruined himself. James Buchanan of Drumpellier was a partner in Buchanan, Hastie & Co.; Provost in 1768-69, and again in 1774-75. Alexander Donald and Thomas Donald were brothers, and both Virginia merchants, nephews of Provost Robert Donald. Ronald Crawford of Frisky, near Bowling. John Baird of Craigton, near Milngavie, partner of Simson, Baird & Co. Richard Marshall was an Englishman who had been in the army, and settled in Glasgow on marrying Margaret Bogle, of the Hamilton Farm family. James McDowall was a son of William McDowall, second, of Castle Semple, and a partner of Alexander Houston & Co.; Provost, 1790-91. Andrew Stirling of Drumpellier, which he bought on the failure of James Buchanan, was a partner of William Stirling & Sons, of Glasgow, and afterwards of Stirling, Hunter & Co., of London. Michael Bogle was the sixth son of Robert Bogle, third of Shettleston.

and ninety two feet and one half foot in length from South to North, with the whole buildings thereupon, being part of the lands called Grahamston, lying in the Barony parish of Glasgow, on which piece of ground, which was acquired by William McDowall of Castle Semple, and others, from John Miller of Westertown, a concerthall or playhouse was erected, which was some time ago destroyed by fire, and to which piece of ground and concerthall or playhouse thereon, we, or our predecessors in office, Directors of the said Assembly funds about the year , acquired right by a transaction or agreement with the then proprietors of the same." The transfer to the Assembly Room Directors must have taken place in or before 1764, for in that year they owned the Theatre. The original promoters of the Theatre were William McDowall, William Bogle, John Baird, Robert Bogle, and James Dunlop.¹ They could get no ground within the city for the "Temple of Belial," so in 1762 they bought from John Miller of Westerton, at the then enormous price of five shillings a yard, this ground which eight years before had cost him three pence a yard. On being remonstrated with on the exorbitant price he was charging, Mr. Miller is said to have pointed out that as he was perilling his soul, it was only fair that it should be made worth his while.² There was a strong popular feeling against the Theatre, so strong, indeed, that on the 24th of April, 1764, a mob broke into the Theatre, set it on fire, and nearly burned it down. The people had been stirred up to this by a Methodist preacher, "who told them that he had dreamed the previous night he had been in the infernal regions at a grand entertainment where all the devils in hell were present, when Lucifer, their Chief, gave for a Toast the health of John Miller, who had sold his ground to build him a house, which was to be opened next day for them all to reign in."³ The *Glasgow Journal* of 26th April, 1764, contains the following advertisements :—

"WHEREAS a number of wicked and evil designed persons did upon the night of the 24th attack & break open the new Concert hall in the neighbourhood of this town, and afterwards did set fire to

¹ William McDowall, second, of Castle Semple. William Bogle of Hamilton Farm, near Rutherglen. John Baird of Craigton, near Milngavie, a merchant in Glasgow, a partner of the firm of Simson, Baird & Co. Robert Bogle of Daldowie. James Dunlop was probably James, eldest son of James Dunlop, fourth, of Garnkirk.

² The Theatre was situated on the west side of Alston Street (originally known as Montrose Street), and after its final burning was converted into a granary. Its site is now covered by the Central Station of the Caledonian Railway. The price paid for the ground in 1762 was £164 18s. 5d. The Caledonian Railway paid £14,000 for the same plot in 1874-75.

³ *Glasgow, Past and Present* (1884), III. p. 393.

the said Hall, by this means goods and effects to a considerable value as is informed were spoiled, burn'd, or otherwise destroyed, and the Magistrates being willing and desirous to suppress such seditions and dangerous attempts upon the peace of this town and neighbourhood and society in general, do therefore hereby offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling to be paid by their Treasurer to any person or persons who shall discover any of the actors or accomplices in this most audacious and wicked and complicated crime so as they may be convicted, and in case any of the accomplices in said crime shall make any discovery as above, they do hereby promise and engage their honour that they will use their utmost interest with the Government in order to procure a pardon from his Majesty to such discoverer and accomplice as aforesaid; and they do hereby likewise exhort all their inhabitants each in his private capacity to use their utmost endeavours to get informations of the actors in this horrid crime, & to bring such informations when got to the Magistrates or his Majesty's Sheriff Depute in order to found a proper Process against such persons as may be found to be concerned in the crime."

"WHEREAS a number of persons assembled in a tumultuous manner did on the night the 24th of April current break into the Concert Hall near the City of Glasgow, and did sett the said Hall in fire, which burnt sundrie cloaths & other goods therein to a very considerable value, and the mob did also break down and destroy sundrie parts of the said Hall, and carry away sundrie goods and effects which were therein lodged, and the Magistrates of Glasgow having published a Reward of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS Sterling to any person who will detect the persons guilty of the above crimes, the Managers and Directors of the Assembly in Glasgow do promise to pay a farther reward of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling to any person or persons who will give information of the persons guilty of the Crimes aforesaid so as they may be convicted."

The fire and the riot do not seem to have prevented the opening of the Theatre, for in the same number of the *Glasgow Journal* it is notified that

"By particular desire at the New CONCERT HALL this present evening, being Thursday, the 26th of April, will be a CONCERT OF MUSIC between the parts of which will be presented gratis a Comedy called the CITIZEN, to which will be added a Farce called HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS, to begin exactly at 5 o'clock."

The clergy arose in arms against the new Playhouse, and the *Glasgow Journal* of 3rd May, 1764, contains their pronouncement:—

"To the Publisher of the *Glasgow Journal*, Glasgow, May 2nd, 1764. It is desired that the following resolution of the Presbytery be inserted in your paper.

"The Presbytery of Glasgow being convinced that the erecting and opening of a playhouse at Glasgow may, in many respects, be an improper and hurtful thing and attended with consequences very prejudicial to the interests of piety & virtue, do therefore unanimously agree to recommend it to all the ministers within their bounds to use the most proper and effectual methods in their power to dissuade such as they have influence with from frequenting this dangerous amusement; leaving it to every minister to consider and judge of the measures which he shall think most prudent and effective for this end. And at the same time they hereby express their strong detestation of all illegal and tumultuous methods. JOHN GILLIES."

With admirable impartiality the *Glasgow Journal* printed immediately after this protest an announcement that Mr. Reddish, a principal performer from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, had arrived in Glasgow, and would appear in the Character of Young Bevel, in "that justly-admired Comedy, *The Conscious Lovers*, written by Sir Richard Steel." The theatre was burned for good and all on 5th May, 1780, and the insurance money formed part of the Assembly Room assets taken over by the Tontine Society.

When the Directors sold the Assembly Room to the Tontine Society they intended to build a new room, and with that view they bought from the trustees of John Beugo a piece of ground at the head of Queen Street for £387 15s. It was afterwards arranged that the existing Assembly Room should be improved, so this project was given up, and the Society took over the purchase. Presumably, they soon sold this ground, for it never formed part of the Tontine property. Some confusion has existed as to the exact locality of the Assembly Hall at the Cross, and as to when it was built. In *Glasgow, Past and Present* (1884), I. pp. 579-582, there is given a list of the subscribers for an Assembly Room, and it is said that it is doubtful where this room was. *Senex* added to the confusion by the inaccurate statement (*Glasgow, Past and Present*, 1884, III. p. 348) that the Tontine Society had pulled down the old Assembly Hall and built a new one. As matter of fact the Assembly Hall referred to in *Glasgow, Past and Present*, I. p. 579, was the Assembly Hall erected by the subscribers of 1758 in the western part of the building, and afterwards acquired by the Tontine Society. This hall was conveyed to the Tontine Society in 1784, improved by them, and continued to be the room in which assemblies were held till the Assembly Rooms in Ingram Street were built in 1796.

In 1768 the Magistrates conceived the idea of a new and larger exchange, not a building, but an open space where merchants could meet. They accordingly procured the Act, 8 George III., c. 16, sect. 4, of which is as follows:—

"And be it enacted that the said Magistrates and City Council of Glasgow and their successors shall likewise have full power and authority to treat and agree with the Owners and Occupiers of such lands, houses, tenements, and other Hereditaments as lie near the said Town Hall and Tolbooth, and are bounded by the same on the South, by the Town of Glasgow's Lands and the Fore Tenement of Land belonging to the heirs of John Legat, and the Tenement belonging to Thomas Falconer, Merchant, on the East; the Lands belonging to the heirs of John Danziel, Merchant, and John Baxter, Corkcutter, and the Town of Glasgow's Lands, on the

North, and the lands of Robert and John Williamson, Grocers, in Glasgow, on the West Parts, and including within the said bounderies the small timber tenement of land belonging, or reputed to belong, to Nathaniel Jones, Shoemaker; as also the house at the back of the said John Legat's Fore Lands, also belonging, or reputed to belong, to him; also a ruinous Timber Land belonging, or reputed to belong, to Thomas Falconer, Merchant; and also the old house belonging, or reputed to belong, to John Hunter, and after payment of such sum or sums of money as shall be agreed on between the said Magistrates and Council and the said Owners and Occupiers respectively for the purpose of such respective premises, to order the said houses to be taken down, and to lay out and use the ground, or so much thereof as shall be thought necessary, for the purpose of making and completing therein such Exchange or square as aforesaid, in such form and manner as the said Magistrates and City Council shall think fit, so that the exchange or square to be so erected and built do not exceed 150 feet in length from east to west, nor 100 feet in breadth from north to south."

The properties required for this scheme, or most of them, were bought, and an open area formed behind the Tontine building, but nothing seems to have been done in the way of making the new exchange. This area was afterwards acquired by the Tontine Society.

By the year 1781 Glasgow had outgrown the primitive arrangement of an Exchange in the open air; and it was felt that there was need of a Room where people could meet for business and read the newspapers. No better site for a Room that would be both an Exchange and a Newsroom could be got than at the Cross. Some public-spirited men, who also had an eye to a good investment, accordingly resolved to start such a Room, and to found a Tontine Society for that purpose. Tontines (which took their name from the inventor, Lorenzo Tonti, a Neapolitan) have gone so utterly out of fashion that, except a misty notion that they had something to do with hotels, few people have any idea of what they were. In the end of last century and the beginning of this, however, they were favourite investments. At that time there were practically no investments for people who wished a moderate return without risk, except heritable property. Tontine Societies, as developed here, were exactly what people wanted. They gave an investment in property which every one understood, with a mild gamble thrown in. The plan was simple. A certain number of people subscribed in shares a sum of money which was invested in house property. Each subscriber nominated a person on whose life he held his share. So long as the nominee lived the subscriber received a proportional share of the rents. When his nominee died his interest in the common property ceased. The person whose nominee was the last survivor got the whole property.

To carry out the scheme just mentioned, a Tontine Society was established in Glasgow in February, 1781, under the name of "The Glasgow Tontine Society," for building a Coffee Room at the Cross, and acquiring for that and other purposes certain heritable property in and to the north of the Trongate. The capital consisted of 107 shares of £50 each. Nine of the subscribers took two shares each, viz. :—Patrick Colquhoun, Richard Marshall, William French, Robert Dunmore, Peter Murdoch, Robert Bogle of Shettleston, James M'Dowall, John Tassie, and John Crawford. The list of subscribers and their nominees is interesting, for there is hardly a kent name of the Glasgow of 1781 absent. The list is printed in Appendix A. By 1856 the surviving nominees had dwindled to five—No. 53, Catherine Gordon; No. 64, Miss Speirs, Elderslie; No. 65, James Buchanan of Ardconnel; Nos. 70 and 92, Mrs. Cecilia Douglas of Douglas Park; and No. 100, Mrs. Grace Thomson or M'Donald. Miss Gordon, Miss Speirs, and Mrs. Douglas, besides the joy of having outlived nearly all the other nominees, had the additional satisfaction of owning the shares depending on their lives. These ladies were thus spared the reflection that, though they outlived all the other nominees, a stranger would reap the benefit, which must often have discouraged Mrs. M'Donald and Mr. Buchanan. The last survivor was Mrs. Cecilia Douglas of Douglas Park or Orbiston. She was the only daughter of John Douglas, merchant in Glasgow, and Cecilia Buchanan. In 1794 she married Gilbert Douglas, who bought Douglas Park in 1800, and died, without issue, in 1807, when his widow succeeded to the estate. She survived her husband fifty-five years, and died in July, 1862, aged 90. The second last survivor was Miss Speirs of Polmont Park, No. 64, and the third last, James Buchanan, No. 65.

In the year 1781 the Tolbooth at the Cross was still standing. The site is now occupied by a building—Nos. 2 to 12 Trongate—fondly imagined by its architect to be a reproduction of the old Scottish style. Immediately to the west of the Tolbooth was the building whose history has just been given, and whose front, barring the piazza, still remains much as our great-great-grandfathers saw it. On the ground story of this building there were shops, with a piazza eleven feet wide in front. In the upper stories were the Town Hall and the Assembly Room. There was also a tavern known as the Exchange Tavern, which, it is thought, occupied the back of the building. In 1781 the north part of the Trongate, from the west side of the Tolbooth Steeple to the tenement immediately to the west of the piazza in the Tontine Building, was fenced off from the rest of the street by low pillars of stone, in line with the south side of

King William's Statue, and was known as the "Plainstones," from being paved with flat slabs. The plainstones are well shown in an engraving reproduced at page 234 of *Scottish National Memorials*, Glasgow, 1890. The plainstones immediately opposite the piazza, and the walk under the piazza, were known as "The Exchange." One of the plans submitted to the Tontine Committee is commended in respect "The Coffee Room appears to be a well proportioned room, and the windows well disposed for affording the Merchants an opportunity of seeing what is passing on the Exchange." Gibson, speaking of the Town Hall, says (page 145) :—"Opposite to the front of the Building is the Exchange, which is well paved with free stone, and enclosed from the street by stone pillars."

The Society at once proceeded to buy the property required to carry out their scheme. They bought the whole building facing Trongate, except the Town Hall, some properties behind that building, and the area, or the most of the area acquired by the Act of 1768. A detailed list of their purchases is given in Appendix B. On this property they proposed to make a large coffee-room, to enlarge the tavern, to change the shops into offices, and to widen the walk under the piazza, from eleven to twenty-seven feet. On the back ground it was proposed to build offices, warerooms, and a sample room for the West India merchants. The building in the second illustration is the building that the Society erected on the back ground, on the northern verge of their property, part of which was used as a sample-room for sugar.

The bargain for the acquisition of the Assembly Room was somewhat peculiar. It was originally agreed that the Tontine Society was to pay the Assembly Room Directors £800 for the whole concern, stock, lock, and barrel. Ultimately it was arranged that the Tontine Society should have the whole property held by the Directors of the Assembly Room made over to them without payment, on condition that they should "make a new staircase to the Assembly hall, lying at the Exchange of Glasgow, and next to and on the West of the Great Hall belonging to the City of Glasgow, and to enlarge the said Assembly Hall itself by adding thereto a considerable part of the adjacent tea rooms, and to remove the Orchestra to a more convenient part of the said hall, and to decorate and embellish the said Assembly Hall in an elegant manner, and at a considerable expense, all agreeable to a plan furnished by Mr. William Hamilton, Architect, and to accommodate the public at all times until another Assembly Room should be built and finished, with the use of the said Assembly Hall and Tea Rooms and other adjacent Rooms upon the same flat, for the purpose of holding Assemblies

and Concerts of Musick as usual." The Society got not only the Assembly Hall and rooms adjoining, but also the stance at Grahamston, the money paid by the Insurance Company for the burnt Theatre, and the whole balance in the hands of the Secretary of the Assembly Rooms. The actual cash received from Michael Bogle, the Secretary, was £205 18s. 8d., and the "old playhouse" was sold for £200. With all respect to the gentlemen who arranged the terms of transfer, the whole business looks very like an "iniquitious job."

A committee of the proprietors, consisting of nine persons, was appointed to carry out the objects of the Society, and this, as their minutes show, they did in a very business-like, careful way. The nine were Patrick Colquhoun, the founder of the Chamber of Commerce, afterwards Provost, and latterly one of the police magistrates of London, who seems to have been the leading spirit among them; Professor John Anderson, who founded the "Andersonian University"; Robert M'Kay, Merchant; William Craig, the Wright; Alexander Brown, Merchant; Gilbert Hamilton, the thinnest and most multifariously energetic man in Glasgow¹; Alexander Gordon, "Picture Gordon," whose name remains in Gordon Street; Robert Dunmore of Bankhead, afterwards of Ballikinrain, and Michael Bogle, the Secretary of the Assembly Rooms. John Maxwell of Dargavel, writer, was clerk and law agent. By March, 1781, the committee were busy over the plans of their buildings and alterations. The first architect employed was Mr. James Craig, but he was soon discarded for "a Mr. Hamilton, an Architect from London." After some delay the plans were adjusted, but it was not till the beginning of 1782 that the work on the main building was set agoing. John Adam, a well-known builder, whose name survives in Adam's Court, Argyle Street, was the mason, and a stiff-necked mason he was, for there were repeated appeals to the arbiter in his contract to say what should be done. William Craig was the wright. The chief work done was a considerable addition to the building at the back, and the construction of the Coffee Room which entered from the Trongate through a

¹ Mr. Hamilton was so thin that, when he was dressed in his Provost's black velvet clothes, he was said to look like death running off with the mort cloth. He was a Town Councillor, Bailie in 1787, Dean of Guild 1790-91, and Provost 1792-93. Originally he was a Merchant, but in addition he was Agent for Carron Company, Agent and Bill Collector for the Bank of Scotland, and was extensively employed as Trustee on Bankrupt Estates. He was the first Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and held that office for many years. He was a keen volunteer, and was Captain in the "Armed Association," raised in 1797, and Major in another corps of the same name raised in 1803. He was one of the Council of the Merchants House, and Secretary of Wilson's Charity School. He was also a Director of the Town's Hospital, and Convener of the Committee of Directors of that Institution on "Books and Accounts."



dome or cupola, highly admired in its day, extended northward of the original building and ended in a large bow window. The room and the approach to it can still be traced embedded in Messrs. Moore, Taggart, & Co.'s warehouse; it retains two of its pillars with peculiar capitals, and is lighted on the east by its original window. The bow window on the north has been removed, and the wall moved still farther northwards. The dome is as it was when built. As has been said, the piazza was increased in breadth from eleven to twenty-seven feet, and offices were constructed entering from it. The upper flats were occupied by the hotel thereafter known as the Tontine Hotel, by a sample room soon removed to the building behind, and by the Assembly Hall. When the Assembly Rooms in Ingram Street were built in 1796, the Assembly Hall was added to the Hotel, and presumably cut up into bedrooms. In Messrs. Moore, Taggart, & Co.'s warehouse there is a room above the Coffee Room, with a graceful plaster ceiling, said, but erroneously, to have been the old Assembly Room. This room has a double floor, and it has been suggested that the upper flooring was to enable the room to be used for meetings without injuring the dancing floor. As has been shown, however, the Assembly Room was to the west and not to the north of the Town Hall. Besides, the Assembly Room was twenty-four feet high, and this room is not nearly that height. It is believed that the room in question, which at one time had a bow window, was the room in the hotel known as "the large bow room." The building in the second illustration completed the Society's operations. In August, 1786, they advertised for tenders for its erection, but the contract was not made till July, 1789, when John Brown and Matthew Clelland contracted to finish the whole building for £1,814. The architect was James Craig.

By November, 1782, the work on the main building was so far advanced that the clerk was instructed to advertise in the Edinburgh and Glasgow newspapers that the Coffee Room, Lodging Room and Tavern, including the Assembly Room, was to be let. Accordingly, the following advertisement appeared in the *Glasgow Mercury* of 21st November, 1782.

GLASGOW, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1782.

To be LET for one or more years, as can be agreed upon, the following parts of the Buildings belonging to the Tontine Society.

A large and elegant ROOM to be occupied as a COFFEE ROOM.

The present ASSEMBLY ROOM, with about twenty other apartments, to be occupied as a TAVERN and LODGING ROOM.

Those who incline to rent the premises are desired on or before the 20th of December next to give in their proposals sealed to John Maxwell, the Society's clerk, from whom further particulars can be learned.

N.B.—The whole to be set to one person.

In answer to this advertisement three applications were lodged, one from James Fairbairn of Haddington, one from a Mr. Bayl, keeper of the British and French Tavern, Edinburgh, and one from Mr. William Smart, late butler to Lady Glasgow. Mr. Smart was accepted, and became tenant of the Tontine Hotel at a rent of £350 per annum. "Senex" says¹ that Mr. Smart made a very good inn of it, and that he established an ordinary or daily *table d'hôte* dinner at one shilling a head, a novelty at that time in Glasgow. The dinner hour was a quarter-past three.²

Mr. Smart's affairs afterwards became involved, and he had to give up the hotel. The Coffee Room originally had boxes, at the entrance, where coffee and refreshments could be got. These boxes were soon done away with, and the room became simply a news-room and exchange. The establishment of the new exchange in 1829—thought at the time to be absurdly far west—did much harm to the room, but for long after it remained open as a reading room. The writer remembers it about thirty years ago. It was then almost deserted, and had a very dead alive appearance. In or shortly before the year 1868 it was closed as a news-room, and in that year it was added to Messrs. Moore, Taggart, & Co.'s shop. The whole inside of the building has been so cut up and altered that it is difficult to identify any of the other rooms. As has been said, the dome leading to the Coffee Room is intact, and there is no difficulty in making out the Coffee Room. No trace remains of the Assembly Room. Probably this is due to the fact that in the end of last century it was added to the hotel and most likely cut up into bedrooms. The large bow room of the inn can be made out, and the site of the Council Chamber, where there are the remains of a carved mantelpiece. Everything else is lost in a common destruction.

The Sugar Sample Room remained in the back building till Martinmas, 1829, when it was removed to the large room above the present Royal

¹ *Glasgow, Past and Present*, Vol. III. p. 350, Glasgow : 1884.

² "The inn or rather the hotel at Glasgow, called the Tontine, is a very large house. The coffee-room and ball-room are very elegant, but there are only six bed-rooms. The liquors of all kinds are exceedingly good." *A Tour in England and Scotland in 1785*. By an English gentleman. London : 1788.

Exchange, where it remained till Whitsunday, 1883. The back building is now occupied as warehouses.

In the year 1861 the whole Tontine property was conveyed to Mrs. Cecilia Douglas as owner of two shares, whose nominee, happening to be herself, had outlived all the rest. In 1864 her trustees sold the whole property for £7,000 to "James Watson, Stockbroker in Glasgow, John Blackie, Junior, Publisher there, and James Alexander Campbell, and Archibald Orr Ewing, both Merchants there," as trustees for certain purposes. These trustees sold the property in 1867 for £8,750 to the Improvement Trustees, who are the present owners.

APPENDIX A.

Numbers by which the
Shares are denomi-
nated.

LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS to the TONTINE SCHEME in the City of Glasgow, instituted in the month of February, 1781—With the NAMES of the PERSONS on whose Lives the several Shares depend.

No.	<i>Subscribers Names.</i>	<i>Persons named.</i>
1	} PAT. COLQUHOUN, merchant in Glasgow,	{ Adam Colquhoun his son.
2		{ James Colquhoun his son.
3	Walter Stirling, merchant there, — — —	{ Eleonora Lee, daughter of Robert Lee, merchant in Greenock.
4	John Campbell of Clathick, merchant there,—	Jean Campbell his daughter.
5	George Buchanan, jun. merchant there, — — —	{ George Buchanan, son of Thomas Buchanan, merchant in New York.
6	James Gordon, merchant there, — — —	George Gordon his son.
7	John Robertfon, merchant there, — — —	John Murdoch Robertfon his son.
8	George Bogle, merchant there, — — —	Jean Bogle his daughter.
9	Thomas Donald of Gielston, merchant there,	Martha Donald his daughter.
10	John Campbell, jun. merchant there, — — —	Archibald Campbell his son.
11	Henry Riddell, merchant there, — — —	John Gordon, son of James Gordon, merchant in Glasgow.
12	William Robertfon, merchant there, — — —	{ William Robertfon, son of John Robertfon, merchant in Glasgow.
13	Richard Marshall, merchant there, — — —	Martha Marshall his daughter.
14	The said Richard Marshall, — — —	Hubert Marshall his son.
15	James Ofwald, merchant there, — — —	James Ofwald, son of George Ofwald of Scotftoun.
16	William French, merchant there, — — —	William French his son.
17	The said William French, — — —	Mary French his daughter.
18	Andrew Stirling, merchant there, — — —	William Stirling his son.
19	John Stirling, merchant there, — — —	Janet Stirling his daughter.
20	Alexander Dunlop, surgeon there, — — —	Janet Dunlop his daughter.
21	Alexander Ritchie, merchant there, — — —	John Ritchie his son.
22	William Carmichael, merchant there, — — —	{ Margaret Carmichael, daughter of the deceased John Carmichael, merchant in Glasgow.
23	Dugald Thomfon, merchant there, — — —	Sufannah Thomfon his daughter.
24	William Ingram, merchant there, — — —	{ Elizabeth Rae Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, jun. merchant in Glasgow.
25	} Robert Dunmore, merchant there, — — —	{ Thomas Dunmore his son.
26		{ John Dunmore his son.
27	Wm. Cunningham of Lainshaw, merchant there,	Alexander Cunningham his son.
28	Dr. Peter Wright, physician there, — — —	Elizabeth Wright his daughter.
29	Robert Mackay, merchant there, — — —	{ Catharine Robertfon, daughter of John Robertfon, merchant in Glasgow.
30	Richard Allan, jun. merchant there, — — —	Mary Allan his daughter.
31	} Peter Murdoch, merchant there, — — —	{ Ifabella Murdoch his daughter.
32		{ Lillias Murdoch his daughter.
33	} Robert Bogle, merchant there, — — —	{ Robert Bogle, eldest son of the deceased Allan Bogle, merchant in Glasgow.
34		{ Allan Bogle, second son of the said deceased Allan Bogle.
35	James Somervell, merchant there, — — —	Christian Somervell his daughter.
36	Ja. Dennistoun, jun. of Colgrain, merchant there,	James Dennistoun his son.
37	John Maxwell of Dargavell, writer there, — — —	Francis Maxwell his son.
38	} James M'Dowall, merchant there, — — —	{ Alexander M'Dowall his son.
39		{ Thomas M'Dowall his son.
40	Joseph Scott, merchant there, — — —	Janet Scott his daughter.

LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS to the TONTINE SCHEME in the City of Glasgow, instituted in the month of February, 1781—With the NAMES of the PERSONS on whose Lives the several Shares depend.

Numbers by which the
Shares are denomi-
nated.

	<i>Subscribers Names.</i>	<i>Persons named.</i>
No. 41	Walter Monteath, merchant in Glasgow, —	Agnes Monteath his daughter.
42	James Finlay, merchant there, — —	{ Her Royal Highness Princess Sophia, daughter of his present Majesty George 3d.
43	James Moore, merchant there, — —	George Moore his son.
44	James Hopkirk, merchant there, — —	Matthew Bogle, son of John Bogle, at Bogleshole.
45	Archibald Henderfon, merchant there, — —	Janet Henderfon his daughter.
46	William Craig, merchant there, — —	Mary Craig his daughter.
47	John Hamilton, jun. merchant there, — —	John Hamilton his son.
48	John Dunlop, merchant there, — —	John Dunlop, third son of James Dunlop of Garnkirk.
49	James Dunlop of Garnkirk, merchant there, — —	James Dunlop his fourth son.
50	Andrew Houftoun of Jordanhill, merchant there, — —	Hugh Houftoun his son.
51	John Barns, merchant there, — — —	{ Elizabeth Cunningham, eldest daughter of the deceased Alexander Cunningham, merchant in Glasgow.
52	John Glasford of Dougaldston, merchant there, — —	James Glasford his son.
53	Alexander Low, merchant there, — — —	{ Catharine Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, mer- chant in Glasgow.
54	John Sheddan, merchant there, — — —	{ Rofs Corbett, son of Cunningham Corbett, merchant in Glasgow.
55	Gilbert Hamilton, merchant there, — — —	James Hamilton his son.
56	Alexander Brown, merchant there, — — —	Mary Dennistoun, daughter of Ja. Dennistoun of Colgrain.
57	John Laurie, merchant there, — — —	Janet Corbett, daughter of James Corbett of Kenmuir.
58	James Hamilton, merchant there, — — —	{ Margaret Houftoun, daughter of Andrew Houftoun of Jordanhill.
59	George Jardine, professor of logic in the } University of Glasgow, }	John Jardine his son.
60	John Miller, professor of law there, — — —	Margaret Miller his daughter.
61	William Richardfon, professor of humanity there, — —	{ Janet Cummin, daughter of Peter Cummin, professor of oriental languages in the University of Glasgow.
62	Michael Bogle, merchant in Glasgow, — —	Janet Bogle his daughter.
63	James Ritchie of Bufbie, merchant there, — —	Henry Ritchie his son.
64	Alexander Speirs of Elderflie, merchant there, — —	Joanna Isabella Speirs his daughter.
65	George Buchanan, merchant there, — — —	{ James Buchanan, son of Andrew Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow.
66	William Coats, merchant there, — — —	John Coats his son.
67	James Coulter, merchant there, — — —	{ Lawrence Dinwiddie, son of Robert Dinwiddie of Ger- mistoun.
68	William Crawford, merchant there, — — —	Janet Crawford, daughter of Robert Crawford of Possil.
69	Thomas Crawford, merchant there, — — —	{ Hugh Blackburn, daughter of the deceased Hugh Blackburn, merchant in Glasgow.
70	Alexander M'Caul, merchant there, — — —	{ Cecilia Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, merchant in Glasgow.
71	Andrew Buchanan, jun. merchant there, — —	Jeffy Buchanan his daughter.
72	John M'Dowall, merchant there, — — —	Crichton M'Dowall his son.
73	Stephen Maxwell of Moriston, merchant there, — —	James Maxwell his son.
74	{ John Taffie, merchant there, — — —	{ Walter Taffie his son.
75		{ John Taffie his son.
76	Alexander Gordon, merchant there, — — —	Alexander Gordon his son.
77	John Wallace of Cessnock, merchant there, — —	John Wallace his son.

Numbers by which the
Shares are denomi-
nated.

LIST of the SUBSCRIBERS to the TONTINE SCHEME in the City of Glasgow, instituted in the month of February, 1781—With the NAMES of the PERSONS on whose Lives the several Shares depend.

	<i>Subscribers Names.</i>	<i>Persons named.</i>
No. 78	Robert Carrick, merchant in Glasgow, ———	{ William Scott, son of John Scott of Heathrieknowns, parish of Old Monkland.
79	John Wilfon, merchant there, ———	Adam Wilfon his son.
80	Andrew Brown, merchant there, ———	John Brown his son.
81	James Brown, merchant there, ———	{ Marion Erskine, daughter of Michael Erskine, merchant in Glasgow.
82	Alexander Ofwald, merchant there, ———	John Ofwald his son.
83	James Hill, writer there, ———	Ninian Hill his son.
84	John Brown, jun. merchant there, ———	Jean Brown his daughter.
85	John Craig, iron-monger there, ———	Thomas Blair, merchant in Glasgow.
86	John Anderfon, professor of natural philoso- phy in the University of Glasgow, }	{ Janet Colquhoun, daughter of David Colquhoun, surgeon in Greenock.
87	Dr. Thomas Reid, professor of moral philoso- phy there, }	David Reid his son.
88	John Maxwell, sen. writer in Glasgow, ———	James Stirling, eldest son of William Stirling of Calder.
89	George Crawford, merchant there, ———	Grace Speirs, daughter of Alexander Speirs of Elderflie.
90	Dugald Bannatine, merchant there, ———	Himself.
91	Michael Erskine, merchant there, ———	Marion Erskine his daughter.
92	William Douglas, merchant there, ———	{ Cecilia Douglas, daughter of John Douglas merchant in Glasgow.
93	David Ruffel, merchant there, ———	{ Hugh Pearson, son of William Pearson of Polmont Park, Stirlingshire.
94	Edward Hewit, merchant in London, ———	{ Her R. H. the Princess Royal Charlotte Augusta Ma- tilda, daughter of his present Majesty George 3d.
95	John Freeland, merchant in Glasgow, ———	{ George Freeland, son of the deceased John Freeland, merchant in Glasgow.
96	George Thomfon, merchant there, ———	Andrew Thomfon his son.
97	Adam Lightbody, merchant there, ———	{ Samuel Thomfon, son of Andrew Thomfon of Faskine, merchant in Glasgow.
98	Robert Houftoun, merchant there, ———	{ Lilius Campbell, daughter of John Campbell, jun. merchant in Glasgow.
99	James Stirling, merchant there, ———	Himself.
100	Thomas Hopkirk, merchant there, ———	Himself.
101	David Steuart, merchant in Edinburgh, ———	John Robert Steuart his son.
102	Robert Findlay, merchant in Glasgow, ———	{ Barbara Cunningham, daughter of the deceased Alex- ander Cunningham, merchant in Glasgow.
103	Robert Allan, merchant in Edinburgh, ———	Thomas Allan his son.
104	{ John Crawford of Auchinames, ———	{ William Fawkner, one of the Clerks of his Majesty's Privy Council.
105		{ James Crawford, son of Lt. Col. James Crawford of 73d regiment, by Elizabeth Catlin.
106	Dugald Thomfon, merchant in Glasgow, ———	Grace Thomfon his daughter.
107	John Bowman of Ashgrove, merchant there, —	{ John Vere Bowman, son of the deceased Houghton Bowman, merchant in Glasgow.

GLASGOW:

PRINTED BY ROBERT CHAPMAN AND ALEXANDER DUNCAN.

APPENDIX B.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND POSSESSED BY THE GLASGOW
TONTINE SOCIETY.

DESCRIPTION.	FORMER PROPRIETOR.	PRICE.	DATE OF ACQUISITION.
I. Subjects bought from the Corporation of Glasgow, viz.: The Town of Glasgow's Warehouse on the north side of the Exchange, set to the Pollokshaws Printfield Company; also the Tavern lying west to and on the west side of the Tolbooth, sometime possessed by Peter M'Kinlay, with the Laigh House underground, immediately below the shops at the Exchange; as also these four Shops immediately under the Council Hall, sometime possessed by John Campbell & Company, James Hamilton, Senior, Hamilton & Bogle, and Hamilton & Brown, Merchants in Glasgow; as also these two Shops, including the Office, sometime possessed by the City of Glasgow's Chamberlain, lying immediately below the Glasgow Assembly Room, one sometime possessed by Michael Erskine, Merchant, and the other by Campbell & Ingram, Merchants, and the said City Chamberlain; as also the whole Back Ground belonging to the City of Glasgow, lying behind the Exchange of that City, bounded on the west by the common close on the west side of the Exchange, upon the south by the Assembly Room Buildings, the foresaid Tavern, and part of the Laigh Council Chambers, upon the east by the back wall of a tenement called Legat's Land in which the Cess Office was kept by John Carlisle, and a continuation of that line southward till it meets the Laigh Council Chamber, and northward till it meets the northern boundary, and upon the north by the gavel of the house belonging to James Simpson, Shoemaker, by the south wall of the house belonging to Clow, and by a continuation of the line of these eastward till it meets the east boundary.	Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow.	Ground Annual of £180 per Annum.	24th and 29th Sept., 1783.

DESCRIPTION.	FORMER PROPRIETOR.	PRICE.	DATE OF ACQUISITION.
II. Shop, back and fore, in the new or western part of the Exchange of Glasgow, acquired by Robert Barclay, of Capelrig, from James Simpson, Merchant, Glasgow, bounded by another shop disposed by James Simpson to the Magistrates on the east, the Exchange Walk on the south, the close leading to the Assembly Hall on the west, and the back ground belonging to the City of Glasgow on the north, as the said Shop was sometime possessed by Thomson & Jack, Merchants.	Robert Barclay of Capelrig, Writer, Glasgow.	£390.	12th November, 1781.
III. Shop, back and fore, in the new or western part of the Exchange of Glasgow, being the westmost Shop in the said Exchange, bounded by a shop which belonged to the Town of Glasgow and the Chamberlain's Office of the said Town on the east, the Exchange Walk on the south, the close adjacent to the Exchange on the west, and the back ground belonging to the Town of Glasgow on the north.	James Brown, Merchant, Glasgow.	£390.	13th November, 1781.
IV. Back Tenement of Land purchased from William Orr of Barrowfield by Robert Wotherspoon, late Deacon of the Cordiners in Glasgow, lying in the close called Lindsay's Close at the back of the fore tenement of land upon the north side of the Trongate Street of Glasgow, near the Market Cross, that belonged to John Crookshanks, Barber, which Tenement lies on the east side of said close and was formerly bounded with a stable and hayloft that belonged to the said John Crookshanks, afterwards a waste piece of ground on the north, the tenement of land disposed to Robert Allan thereafter the area behind the Exchange, on the south, the lands of old of George Hutchison, William Weymass, Robert Rowat, and others respectively on the east, and the said close on the west.	James Simpson, Shoemaker, Glasgow.	£245.	18th June, 1784.
V. The Assembly Room or Hall and the two Rooms on the same flat adjoining thereto on the third flat of that new tenement of land lately built at the Exchange of Glasgow, and on the west side of and adjoining to the great new Council Hall belonging to the City of Glasgow, with the whole Houses and Buildings above the Assembly Room.	Directors of the Assembly Room.	No price paid.	6th and 28th July, and 5th August, 1784.
VI. Lands acquired from Jean Baxter, wife of James Clow, Professor of Philosophy in the College of Glasgow, viz. :—a Laigh Changehouse, including the Room immediately below James Smellie's back room lying in the close of these lands which formerly belonged to Henry Crawford; also three Stories of Land immediately above the said	Jean Baxter or Clow, wife of James Clow, Professor of Philosophy in the College of Glasgow.	£250.	23rd May, 1785.

DESCRIPTION.	FORMER PROPRIETOR.	PRICE.	DATE OF ACQUISITION.
Changehouse, with Brewhouse and two Cellars at the head of the close, and that Cross House or Tenement at the head of the close, bounded by the lands of John Hendry, Tailor, Glasgow, on the north, the lands formerly of John Orr of Barrowfield on the west, the lands of Walter Gray upon the south, and the lands of George Dainzell and William Norval upon the east part.			
VII. Back House, formerly consisting of two flats afterwards of three flats, above the cellars within the close, being the second close on the west side of the street above the Tolbooth of Glasgow, leading from the Market Cross to the Metropolitan Church of Glasgow, bounded by the houses of John Carse and others on the east, the lands belonging to the successors of George Dainzell on the north, the lands of the deceased John Legat on the south, and by part of said house, which is square, with the outmost part of the back jamb of the said John Legat's land belonging to the Town of Glasgow respectively on the west, which subjects are parts of the tenement of land, high and laigh, back and fore, which sometime belonged to the deceased Charles Mowat.	Charles Murray, Barber, Glas- gow.	£100.	17th April, 1790.
VIII. Cellar, sometime belonging to Anne Fogo, lying on the north side of the aforesaid close and under the back house, No. VII.	Anne Fogo.		Contract of Excambion, 6th October, 1790.
IX. One half, <i>pro indiviso</i> , of the Vacant Area behind the Tontine Coffee Room and Council Chamber whereon the tenement called Legat's Land formerly stood.	Magistrates of Glasgow.	£227 5s. 9d.	31st October, 1796.
X. These two high Houses, part of that tenement of land or Cross House, on the west side of the High Street, sometime belonging to James Robertson, Merchant and Weaver in Paisley, bounded with the close and middenstead belonging to John Scott, Merchant and Weaver, on the east, the lands sometime of John Hendry, Tailor, on the south, the waste ground or middenstead belonging to on the west, and the lands of Alexander Smellie on the north, as the said subjects were purchased by James Graham, Tailor in Glasgow, from James Macaulay in Thomaston; also the Laigh or Ground Story, part of the said Cross House; also these Back Houses and Middenstead on the south side of the closs. All parts of the great	James Graham, Tailor, Glasgow.	£240.	20th May, 1789.

DESCRIPTION.	FORMER PROPRIETOR.	PRICE.	DATE OF ACQUISITION.
tenement of land on the west side of the High Street, bounded by the lands of Cornelius Luke and others on the north and west, the lands of the successors of Henry Crawford on the south, and the High Street on the east.			
XI. A Cellar which sometime belonged to the City of Glasgow, lying under the back tenement of land in Lindsay's Close, and a piece of Ground on which a stable and hayloft formerly stood and which was afterwards waste, "and whereon the sample room belonging to the said Society is now partly built."	The Magistrates of Glasgow.		The old titles are missing.
XII. That Laigh House with the Middenstead, House, and Office, and part of Dainzell's Close, and the Fall or Shade built thereon, opposite to the Laigh House, all lying at the head of the close which sometime belonged to George Dainzell, Merchant in Glasgow, on the west side of the High Street, bounded by the lands of the successors of Henry Crawford on the north, the lands sometime of Norval on the west, the lands of Walter Gray, Tailor, on the south, and the western gavel of the large back tenement which belonged to Elizabeth Dainzell, and part of the close and shade not disposed on the east.	Mrs. Elizabeth Dainzell or Kincaid, wife of John Kincaid of Kincaid.	£159 4s. 6d.	6th March, 1787.
XIII. Dwelling House, high and laigh, with the two Cellars under the same, purchased by George Lawson from Colin Nicol, lying within the close of a fore tenement of land on the west side of the High Street, bounded said tenement by the High Street on the east, the lands sometime belonging to George Dainzell, to John Norval, and Henry Crawford respectively on the south, the lands of on the west, and the lands sometime belonging to James Norval on the north.	John Baird, Mariner, residing in Glasgow, son and heir of Thomas Baird, Merchant and Soap Boiler in Glasgow.	£174 5s.	27th February, 1787.
XIV. High Back Dwelling House with the southmost two Cellars under the same, and Houff under the stair leading thereto, and the Top Story above the dwelling house built by John Hendry, Tailor in Glasgow, with the Garrets, part of the back tenement sometime belonging to Henry Crawford, thereafter to John Gordon on the west side of the High Street, bounded by the lands of on the west, the Cross land sometime belonging to John Gordon and the close on the south, and the house sometime belonging to Colin Nicol on the east.	John Carss, Barber, Glasgow.	£82 10s.	21st March, 1787.

DESCRIPTION.	FORMER PROPRIETOR.	PRICE.	DATE OF ACQUISITION.
XV. The First Story above the cellars in that tenement of land sometime ago purchased by John Carse from Hugh Stewart and by John Steven from John Carse with the large Cellar below the same, which tenement sometime belonged to Henry Crawford and thereafter to John Gordon, lying on the west side of the High Street.	Mrs. Mary Gray or Philips, wife of John Philips, Currier, Oswestry, Shropshire.	£60.	29th March, 1787.
XVI. Cellar which sometime belonged to William Dick, Merchant, Glasgow, lying under the great Cross tenement of land purchased by the Society from Jean Baxter or Clow.	William Dick, Merchant, Glasgow.		Contract of Excambion, 30th June, 1787.
XVII. Cellar which sometime belonged to Alexander Nisbet, Merchant, Glasgow, lying under the said great Cross tenement of land west to cellar No. XVI.	Alexander Nisbet, Merchant, Glasgow.		Contract of Excambion, 5th July, 1787.
XVIII. Cellar which sometime belonged to James Ritchie, son of the deceased John Ritchie, in the Parish of Cummertrees, lying under the said great Cross tenement of land.	James Ritchie, son of John Ritchie, Parish of Cummertrees.		Contract of Excambion, 22nd August, 1787, and 21st May, 1788.

GRANNY GIBB'S COTTAGE.

GRANNY GIBB'S COTTAGE is situated in Partick, on the south side of the Dumbarton Road, a little east of the Sawmill Road. It stands a few feet back from the road, enclosed in its garden, which has been detached from a large field stretching from the Dumbarton Road southwards towards the Clyde, and opposite to it are the dreary lands of Thornwood. The Cottage is however of interest, as being probably the last of the Glasgow drovers' resting-places for man and beast, in the days when Glasgow's food supply came to the city by road, and when neither railways, nor steamers with their cargoes of Colonial cattle, had been dreamt of as affording means for supply. But the Dumbarton Road has long ceased to know the Highland drover, and the cottage is now a dwelling-house and cannot bring in much to Sir William Hozier of Mauldslie.

Before Granny Gibb's régime, a certain Mr. Jenkins kept a drovers' public-house in Whiteinch, in what is now one of the cottages attached to Whiteinch Nursery Garden. In an old plan of the Scotstoun Estate, this Whiteinch Farm appears a much larger building than anything that is now left of it would indicate. Here the cattle rested in a field which was rented for the purpose, and the drovers found what accommodation they could in the "public." But as the market was on Monday and the drovers appeared on Saturday, they must have been as much put to it for room on the Sunday, as Mr. Jenkins, and Granny Gibb after him, were for work to do through the week. The field for sheep and cattle was to the east and south of the Inn, and was bounded by the Dumbarton Road on the north, and by the Clyde on the south.

How small this ground was, can only be recognised when we remember



hat the Clyde flowed almost up to the Dumbarton Road. Mr. Storrie, who lives in the Whiteinch Nursery Garden, was good enough to point out the sunk wall past which he remembers the Clyde flowing at Whyt Inch, before the river was deepened and straightened, and the now broad lands on its northern bank were filled up from the river bed. Immediately to the south of this wall ran a burn in summer weather (which, in times of flood, was swelled by the Clyde in full flow) and beyond this was the broad, marshy Whyt Inch, beyond which again was the main stream of the Clyde. On both sides the marshy Inch was protected by a mound, which had tunnels to drain the water off the Inch: these had iron hanging lids which closed themselves against the floods, when the stream rose on either side.

This stone wall, which is to-day the southern boundary of the Nursery Garden, is a curious reminder of the youth of the river Clyde, as we now know it.

Mr. Jenkins was succeeded by a Mrs. Gibb, called Granny Gibb,¹ for whom the cottage called after her was built, when the older Inn at Whiteinch was given up. Shortly after William Gibb's death Andrew Jenkins rented the cottage and grazing ground, and meanwhile Granny Gibb removed to a public-house a few doors east of Partick Cross, but after a year or two she returned to the cottage, which she occupied till her death. She was buried on the day that the foundation stone of Stockwell Bridge was laid.² Mrs. Gibb was succeeded by her daughters, 'Mother Gibb' and 'Aunt Gibb.' The youthful maiden who was at once granddaughter, daughter, and niece, married, and did not follow her relatives' vocation, so the business died out, at a time when perhaps it had, in any case, come pretty nearly to the end of its tether. There are still active men in Partick who remember their Saturday afternoon amusement of going down to Yoker, to help to drive up the cattle to Granny's rough pens,³ which were divided off by mounds of earth. July, when the lambs were brought up for sale in large flocks, was Mrs. Gibb's time of harvest, and the golden opportunity for young Partick. In those days the Sabbath was kept according to the letter, and woe betide the unfortunate drover who tried to drive his oxen or his sheep into Glasgow, before the clock had struck twelve on

¹ The frontispiece to Napier's *History of Partick* (Glasgow, 1873) is Granny Gibb's Cottage, with the name W. Gibb painted above the door. Mrs. Gibb's husband, William Gibb, pre-deceased her

² This bridge was opened on January 1st, 1854.

³ Mr. Inglis, Low Balshagray Farm, also let out fields for this purpose.

Sunday night. If he got under way with his flocks, it was only to be driven back, and, so strong was the feeling, that it is said to be due to this Sabbath-keeping spirit that the cattle market-day was altered from Monday to Wednesday.

Granny Gibb's customers came for the most part from the West Highlands, or from places on the West Highland road but nearer home. It is common enough in the Highlands to-day, even on Sunday, to see large flocks of sheep on their way to market; and despite all our railway competition, the broad sheep roads over some of our southern hills are still used. But we no longer see the cattle or sheep driven into Glasgow. The unhappy droves that hurry along Bath Street in disorderly march are not from Scottish hills; but are to a large extent Ireland's contribution towards keeping alive her hundred thousand Irish in Glasgow.

But in the old days the sheep's leisurely walk was continued from the Tyndrum Hills down by Ardlui to the banks of Loch Lomond and through the then cleaner Vale of Leven to the Clyde, till the Partick boys met them at Yoker and drove them up the curiously changing Dumbarton Road¹ to Granny Gibb's.

In the *Glasgow Mercury*,² November 11, 1779, there is a curious advertisement giving, *inter alia*, instructions as to how cattle coming from the Westward were to be driven into the city slaughter-house. This advertisement appears in 'Senex';³ but as he has not copied it without error it may be worth while to transcribe it literally.

That Glasgow has changed in the last century is apparent enough from the following paragraph which appears in the same number of the *Mercury*:—

"The Gentlemen of the Glasgow Hunt found a fox on Tuesday morning, at Tolcross, at nine o'clock, and run him till half-past four in the afternoon; he crossed Clyde three times, and run over a great track of

¹To explain the various courses of the Dumbarton Road from Thornwood to Yoker would be to write the history of Partick and Whiteinch. The division of the lands of Whiteinch between Jordanhill and Scotstoun, the deepening of the Clyde, the filling up of its banks, the unearned increment from the proximity to the river, and lastly, the alterations of Whiteinch Burn, have all helped to alter the Dumbarton Road, straightening it here and bending it there. Just west of the Whiteinch Burn, where now it is straight enough, it used to bend at right angles to the north, and then after a short distance turn at right angles again to the west.

²The *Glasgow Mercury* From Thursday, November 4, to Thursday, November 11, 1779, Vol. II. No. 97, p. 366.

³*Glasgow, Past and Present*, 1884, Vol. III. p. 193.

country; he at last got to ground in Hamilton-wood. The chace could not be less than fifty miles."

By the MAGISTRATES of the CITY of
GLASGOW.

WHEREAS the following Regulations are necessary for the police of the town, the Magistrates ordain intimation to be made in the public news-papers, and injoin all concerned to give obedience thereto, as they will be answerable.

REGULATIONS.

All cattle for slaughter brought into this city must be driven agreeable to the following directions:

The cattle that come in by the Stable-Green-Port must be driven down the Drygate, go from that by the old Gallowgate Toll-Bar and Burnt-Barns, by the back of the Green-dyke, to the Slaughter-house.

Cattle coming from the eastward, and by Rutherglen-bridge, to go also by the back of the Green-dyke to the Slaughter-house.

Cattle coming by both bridges to be driven the shortest road to the Slaughter-house.

Cattle coming from the westward, and by Cowcaddens Toll, to be driven down Jamaica-street, and along Clyde-street, to the Slaughter-house.

No cattle of any kind, upon any account whatever, to be driven through any part of the town's royalty on Sundays; and if any cattle are hunted through the streets, at any time, the owners as well as the drivers, will be punished with the utmost rigour of law.

No cattle to be hung in any of the entries to the markets.

Every master-butcher must give in to the Magistrates, between and Wednesday next, an exact list

of the number and names of their servants, and of the exact number of dogs belonging to each of them; and they must depone to the verity of this report.

The Magistrates of this city having fitted up a market for country-butchers in Bell's Wynd, the following regulations are to be observed:

The market is to be open on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and no other day; and no butchers residing in town to be allowed to sell meat in it.

Every person intending to have the benefit of this market, to apply for leave to the INSPECTOR of POLICE, and subscribe the regulations. The market-dues must be paid regularly to the tacksmen. No dogs are to be allowed in this market.—Any butcher who attempts to bring bad or unwholesome meat, or to blow or put webs on his meat, will have it confiscated, and be turned out of the market.

No carcases of beef to be allowed in the market; and therefore it must be cut into quarters before it is brought there.

All unfold meat to be removed at night, and the stalls left clean by the butchers who occupied them through the day.

This market will be opened on Wednesday next, the 10th current, after which no butcher-meat will be suffered to be sold in the Candlerigs-market.

The Candlerigs-market, after Tuesday next, is to be kept entirely for a potatoe-market, after which day all potatoes are required to be carried there, as none will be allowed in the Fifth-market in King's Street.

Glasgow, November 4th, 1779.

It is curious, with reference to the Magistrates' advertisement printed above, that nowadays there is no police regulation requiring that cattle be driven by particular streets.

It will be seen also that in this advertisement, the members of the trade are called butchers and not fleshers. Two hundred years earlier it would have been dangerous to use such a word, as the following entry in the City Records shows:—"13 July 1605. In the counsalhouse, being convenit the rycht honorabill Sir George Elphinstoune of Blyswood, knight, proveist; John Andersoune, Thomas Muir, baillies; Mathow

Trumble, dene of gild, Robert Rowat, [and thirteen others]. The provest, baillies and counsall, vpone consideratioune and tryell had be honest witnessis of the greit injurie and wrang commitit and done be Robert Miller and John Watsoune, fleschour, to the towne, in keiping of the fair the saxt day of Julij, the said John for intruding of himself in the formest rank quhair Robert Miller was in the morning, and the said Robert for preising to have him out thairof, by the advys of the magistratis, and for miscalling of him in calling him "butcheour," and the said John for minting to his quhinger, to the great hasert and perrelling of the quyet estait of this commonweill; and thairfoir the said provest, baillies, and counsall hes concludit and ordainit that for thair trespas thair fredomeis be cryed doune immediatlie and nevir to be admitit nor resaivit agane quhill thai mak sik mendis and satisfacioune thairfoir as the said proveist, baillies, and counsall injune wnto thame, and in the meantyme to remaine bayth in ward during the proveist and baillies will, certifeing all the inhabitants of this burgh quha commitis the lyk offence that thair fredomes salbe dischargit and thai bennischit this burgh for ewir."¹

In 1649 it would appear that the Fleshers applied to the City "for ane commone mercat of nolt and scheip to be haldin heir certane dayes in the weik," and Johne Graham, Niniane Gilhagie, and Piter Johnstoun were deputed to make arrangements for this. In 1655 the counsell granted the "desyre proponit be George Broome, desyreing that he and his calling of the fleschors may have libertie of the old quarrell callit (*blank*) to mak ane fold of for keiping of thair kye."²

This may have been the earliest Cattle Market, and for more than a hundred and fifty years after this, the accommodation was not much improved; for previous to 1818, the market was held in Argyll Street, opposite the Black Bull Inn at the West Port. 'Senex'³ gives an amusing account of his attempts to force the hand of Provost Black (who reigned from 1808 to 1810, and from 1816 to 1818) and compel him to have the Cattle Market removed, Senex claims the credit of the new market, and Cleland in his Statistical Tables⁴ records that in 1818 "the ground originally intended for Graham's Square has been turned into a market for the sale of live cattle;

¹ *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow*, A.D. 1573-1642, p. 228.

² See *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow*, A.D. 1630-1662, pp. 168, 169, and 313.

³ *Glasgow, Past and Present*, 1884, Vol. II. p. 14.

⁴ Cleland's *Statistical Tables*, 3rd edition, 1823, p. 197.

9281 square yards of ground have been inclosed with stone walls, 150 pens made for sheep and lambs, sheds for neat cattle have been erected, and a change-house and stabling built for the accommodation of those who frequent the market." Since then it has from time to time been enlarged. In 1892 the annual rental of the Cattle Market was £5,720.

The records of the Burgh of Glasgow show how frequently in early days the 'proveist, baillies, and counsall' attempted to keep the unruly fleschouris in order: thus on 20th October, 1612, "The bailleis and counsall, having consideratioun of the maist incivill and oncumlie bieaviour of sindrie of the fleschouris of this toun, speciallie quhen honest mennis wyffis cumis to thair flesche stokis to by flesche, in geving tham maist oncumlie and absurd langadge, for remeid quhairof it is statute and ordainit that gif ony the fleschouris heirefter dispys or abuse ony honest mennis wyffis or servandis quhen thay ar bying thair flesche, be vncumlie langadge or dispysing wordis, bieing tryit sall pay ten lib., besyd amendis and satisfacioun to be maid to the persoun injurit or offendit, and, that everie maister be ansuerable for his servant heiranent."¹

Among other crimes complained of we find "slaying of ky in the foir-gait, contrar the statutis maid thairanent."²

"Quhen as the fleschouris byis ane blok of ky in meanis amongst tham selfis, sindrie of thair servandis takis and slayis of the ky bocht befor thay be delt, and thair throw provokis stryf and debait amangst tham selfis."³

"Ordanes the fleschouris to putt in thair flesche stockis within the mercat place, and not to brek flesche without the same in tyme coming."⁴

The list of commandments might be indefinitely extended, but it is obvious that the rules were being laxly observed, for on 13th October, 1641, "It is statute and ordanit that the provest and bailleis tak na compositione from the fleshours in tyme cuming, bot that they keip the statutes of the toun and pay the penaltie for any wrong to be done be them."⁵

M'Ure⁶ in describing 'St. Enoch's Street, now Tronstreet,' speaks of the Flesh market and Shades within the same belonging to the City of Glasgow" on the north side of the Trongate; and he also tells us that the Incorporation of Fleshers "pays considerably to the Poor."

¹ *Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow*, A.D. 1573-1642, page 332.

² *Idem*, p. 253.

³ *Idem*, p. 332.

⁴ *Idem*, p. 357.

⁵ *Idem*, p. 433.

⁶ *A View of the City of Glasgow*, by John M'Ure, Glasgow, 1736, pp. 151, 152, and 280.

Probably they could well afford to do so, for from 1612 till 1850 through one long battle with the city authorities, the city to its cost knew how powerful was this Incorporation.

Earlier disputes might have been forgotten: but in 1755 the Magistrates and Council enacted that the city Fleshers were to pay certain rates for the use of the city markets and slaughter-houses, and that all strangers and country butchers¹ were to pay 'the double of these rates.' In addition to this the members of the Incorporation had valuable privileges in the matter of accommodation in the city markets, over the magnificence of which successive Glasgow historians wax enthusiastic.²

Towards the end of the century the Magistrates grumbled at the bargain that their fathers had made and tried to upset the agreement of 1755. A 'guid gangin' plea' followed, but the Court of Session upheld the contention of the Incorporation, and it was only in 1850 that the matter was settled by an Act of Parliament, in which special privileges were accorded for life to all members of the Incorporation then living.³

¹ 'Owtintownis fleschouris' as distinguished from 'friemen fleschouris.'

² See also *Tours in Scotland*, 1747, 1750, 1760, by Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath; printed for the Scottish History Society, Edinburgh, 1887, p. 49.

³ The Burgh records of the 17th and 18th centuries contain many references to these disputes between the city and the Incorporated Fleshers, and "Senex" (*Glasgow, Past and Present*, Vol. I. p. 369, *et seq.*), gives a long account of the law suits which arose out of the agreement of 1755.

BALSHAGRAY.

THE 10 merk, or £6 13s. 4d., land of Balshagray forms, with some pendicles of other lands, the north half of the estate of James Gordon Oswald of Scotstoun. This valuable estate lies to the west of Partick, on either side of the Dumbarton Road, and extends from the Clyde (with a river frontage of 1900 yards) to benorth the Great Western Road. It contains 930 acres in all, viz., 498 acres in Scotstoun proper, and 432 acres in Balshagray. Scotstoun proper is in the parish and county of Renfrew: it has always been laic land: it was formerly held under the Montgomeries, once a great house in Renfrewshire: the superiority is now vested in the proprietor, as are the teinds. Balshagrie is in the parish of Govan, barony and regality of Glasgow, and shire of Lanark: it formed part of the great estate of the See of Glasgow, and is held now under the Crown as coming in place of the Archbishop: and it pays teinds to the College of Glasgow.¹ All the land between Glasgow and Balshagrie once belonged to the See. From the west march of Broomielaw Croft beside the Gushet House of Anderston, through the lands of Stobcross, Overnewton, Nethernewton, Partick East Side, Partick West Side, Hindland, Broomhill, on to Balshagrie, the Archbishop could have walked on his own land all the way.²

¹ The Crown comes in place of the Archbishop under the Act of Annexation of Temporalities of Benefices (29th July, 1587), but the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not much made up by the feuduty of Balshagrie: it yields him annually £1 os. 5d., less income tax. The University holds both the Rectory and the Vicarage of Govan under a Great Seal Charter of 13th July, 1577, and for Crop 1890 drew Balshagrie teind to the value of £10 2s. 10d. nett.

² *Glasgow, Past and Present* (2nd Ed.), II. 460; Macgeorge's *Old Glasgow*, 159-160.

Balshagrie is not named in David I.'s famous *Inquisitio* of 1116, nor in any of the many grants to the See, but it was no doubt included "in terrâ illâ in Perdeyk," which David gave to the See at the Dedication of the restored Cathedral in 1136, or in his further grant of Partick lands to John, the first bishop, and it certainly was part of the prebend of Govan, formed by Herbert the second bishop.¹

Balshagrie makes its first public appearance in the "Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow, 1509-1570,"² still extant in the handwriting of Archbishop James Beaton I., Archbishop Gavin Dunbar, and Archbishop James Beaton II., immediate predecessor of Archbishop Charles Eyre.³ In this rental book there are 39 Balshagrie entries, giving in each case the names of the previous and present rentallers in the holding dealt with.

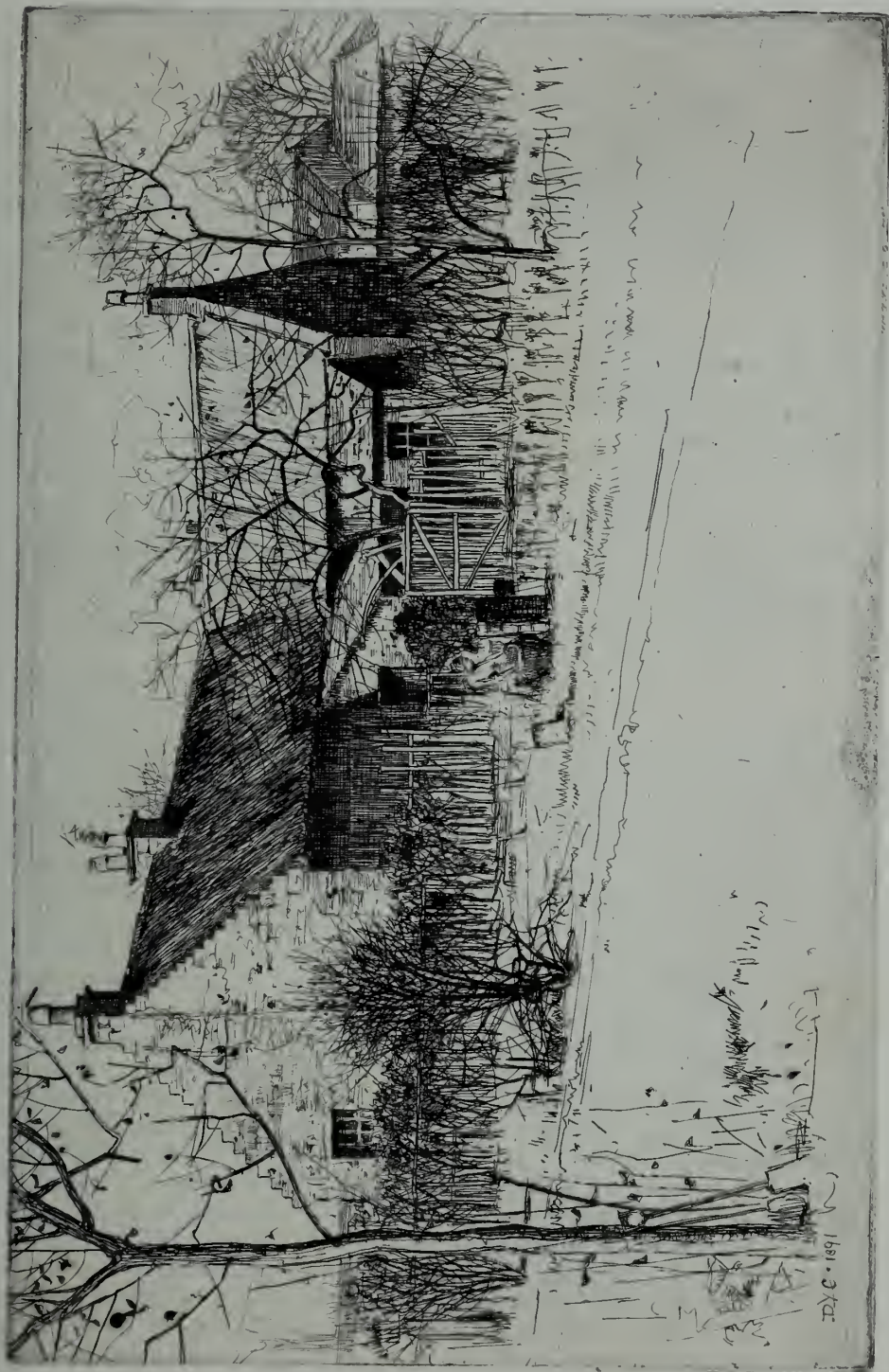
Something may be made out of the names in these entries. The absence of any but the one place-name indicates that Balshagray was cultivated as a township farm, the tenants all living together in the "farm-town." Costyn Hwtchwsone, whether he knew it or not, was named after Constantine, patron saint of Govan. Steven and Walter are, or were, common Christian names in Govan. There are no longer any Traqueres there, or Lonies, or Kynneoches, any Gerkgons, Gergwns, or Jargons, but Gybson and Rolland or Rowand are Govan names to this day. Lwk or Lowk and Symmerwel suggest the well-known Lukes of Glasgow, and Somervells of Renfrew, afterwards of Glasgow. James Montgumbry, son to Hendry Montgumbry of Cottis, was probably a cadet of the Montgomeries, then lairds of Scotstoun, and Costyn Hwtchwsone, an ancestor of the Hutchisons who succeeded the Montgomeries at Scotstoun.⁴ Two Mac.'s, Maknayr and M'Lelan, show an unusual proportion of Highlanders for that time of day: as late as 1605, in our first Burgess Roll, out of 576 names, there are only 6 Mac.'s: perhaps our early Celt, finding our land system not unlike his own, took more kindly to the country than to the town.

¹ In 1147, David gave to the See the whole land of Govan Parish. Bishop Herbert thereon erected Govan with all its ecclesiastical and manorial rights, including the islands in Clyde and the whole lands of Partick—Balshagrie, of course, among them—into a prebend, the bishop being patron of the living, and the prebendary having the rectorial teinds and a manse in the Rottenrow.—*Regist. Episc. Glasg.* I. 9. 11; M'Vean's M'Ure, p. 46.

² *Diocesan Registers of Glasgow* (Grampian Club): London, 1875.

³ There is a gap in the Rental Book from 1547 to 1552, *i.e.* during the Archiepiscopate of Alexander Gordon. Gordon was only 27 when appointed, too young perhaps to have learned the precise business habits of his predecessors and successor.—*Dioc. Reg.* I. 140 note.

⁴ *Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry* (2nd Ed.), 228.



Our surname system was not well established. We have Thome off Lowdiane, Jhone of Crawford, Ihon of Maxwell, George of Colquhoun, Ihone off Bowat, Ihonne off Werk. The transition period is seen in Jame Wode the son of Rob of Wode, and Thomas Bargylly, son to Ihon of Bergilly. Then decent folks had aliases. Those Gerkgons, Gergwns, or Jargons, were also known as Wylsone; there were Cwmyns alias Myllars, Symths alias Jamesons, Mathys alias Durandis, Thomsouns alias Scheylds. Wyl Anderson alias Lang Wyll recalls the devices that in our own day help out the oligonomaty of the fisher folk of Buckie and Portnockie.

But the main value of the Rental Book entries is not as studies in nomenclature, but as illustrations of the land system of which they were part. This Rental Book is not a statement, as the name might imply, of the Archbishop's rent roll. It is rather a Register of Sasines. The land system of the diocesan estates ran on primitive lines, like the system on many Irish estates in the dim past before "messages of peace" had laid the land war for ever. The diocesan rentallers were nominally tenants at will. In reality they had the three F.'s. They were "kyndly" tenants,¹ and sat at trifling rents:² subject to payment of these they sat on; subject to the formal assent of the Arch-

¹ Compare Duke of Argyll's *Scotland as it Was and as it Is*, 126.

² It is impossible to make out the individual rents, but so low was the Archiepiscopal scale that the Free Rent of the whole Archbishoprick of Glasgow as it was given up at the General Assumption of Thirds in 1561, was only £987 8s. 7d. of (Scots) money with 75 Chalders all told of meal, malt, beer, and horse corn, and 14 dozen salmon; yet the Archbishopric included the Barony of Glasgow and 6 other Baronies, ye Bishop's Forest, and the Halfpenny lands, and "other little things in Carrick, Lothian and elsewhere."—*Dioc. Reg.* I. 23. Payment, however, was not optional. Thus, on 30th Jan., 1556, James Hammilton is rentalit in the 24s. 6d. land "vacand in our handis be default of ane rentalit tennant of befor."—*Dioc. Reg.* I. 162. The Archbishops were willing to be kindly landlords, but not to be landlords at will. They didn't know everything down in Judee: the principle that a lease binds only the lessor, this great principle that is to solve our agrarian troubles, is a discovery of our day: in the 16th century the poor but dishonest husbandman who should get hold of an article on the faith of his paying for it, and then hold on to it, pay or no pay, would have been called a spade: "Why 'tis a very wicked thing, said little Wilhelmine." Land came back to the landlord in other ways:—1. *By non-entry.* On 16th January, 1556, Jhone Wydrop is rentalit in the 20s. ferme land of Dalmernok, "quhilk wes in our handis for non-rentalyng in dew tyme."—*Ib.* p. 164. 2. *By failure of direct heirs.* On 27th Nov., 1546, James Montgumbry, son to Henry Montgumbry of Cottis, is rentalit in the 19s. 6d. land of Balschagery, "vacand in our handis be decesse of vmquhil Waltyr Mak in fale of succession of his person til succede."—*Ib.* 135. 3. *By escheat.* On 27th February, 1558, licence is gevin to Agnes Wyll "to brwk and jois the 6s. 8d. land ferme in the west sid of Partik togydder wyth the eschiet of the saming induring hir lif tyme, wythowt preiudice off our rental."—*Ib.* p. 173. 4. *By disappearance after the Assizes.* On 11th December, 1546, Thom Bargely is rentalit in the 5s. land in the wester quartar of Scheddistoun, vacand be decesse of Jhon Hoge, "quhay was convict and justift for crimez."—*Ib.* p. 136; see also 25th January, 1535; *Ib.* p. 105.

bishop and to a certain grassum or fine,¹ they could transfer their "kyndnes" (or tenant right) by sale and owergewine, by family arrangements *inter vivos*, and by *post-mortem* succession. The 39 Balshagrie entries give us transfers of all sorts.

Entry upon sale. 24 April, 1553, Jhone Kennoch is rentailit in the 6/2 land of Balschagrie be the selling and consent of Robert Neilson.

Entry of eldest son as father's heir. 28 Dec., 1540, Jhon Maknayr is rentalit in the 13/3 land of Balzagry, vacand be the decesse of vmquhil Andro M'Nayr, his fadyr.

Entry of younger son with consent of eldest son. 17th May, 1553, Archbald Paterson is rentailit in 6/ land in Bailscheagrye, waikand be the deces of wmquhil Andrew Paterson his fathyr and the consent of his eldest brothyr Andrew Paterson giffing thairto, his mothyr brwkand for hyr tym.

Entry of eldest son during father's lifetime. 20 July, 1521, Andro Maknayr rentalit in 13/ land off Balschagre, be consent of Wat Maknayr his fadyr to bruk efftor his deceisse.

Entry of younger son in father's lifetime with eldest son's consent. 23 Jan., 1557, is rentalit Jhone Craig son to Jhone Craig, in 4/4 land of Blaschagry, be the consent of his fathyr and Thomas Craig his elder brothyr his fathir, and Margreit Wylson, wyf, brwkand for thair tymis.

Entry of son by consent of his (widowed) mother, reserving liferent. 19 July, 1521, Waltyr Maknayr, zowngar, rentalit in 19/6 land off Bawschagre be consent off his modyr to bruyk afftyr his deceis.

Entry of son by consent of his (widowed) mother, without reserving life-rent. 15 Jan., 1534, Robert Rowand is rentalit in 8/10 land in Balschagry be consent of Jonat Mychell his modyr.

¹ The grassums have no need to appear in the Rentale Book, but every now and again there are incidental proofs of them there. Sometimes the entry specially names them. Thus at the renting of George Boswell in the 40s. land of Ryflat it is noted that "The said George has plesit me therefor in rade mone," evidently a scarce commodity even for a grassum: and at the entering of James Down in the 5s. land of the Dowhyle the Archbishop is again plesit: "Nota. The monye deliuerit til ourself." Occasionally the grassum is forgiven. The entry of Thomas Hucheson (father of the founders of the Hospital) in the 13s. 4d. land of Lambhill is marked on the margin as "gratis"; and in one of the last of the Paris entries, Gabriel Roger's in the 8s. 11d. land in Maynhill has "our special consent and licence gevin gratis thairto." The preface to the *Diocesan Registers* (I. 27) states that "the Grassum or composition paid by the Rentaller on his entry seems to have been about 10 or 12 times the amount of the annual payment for the land." This is evidently a mistake: the entries on which the statement seems to be founded must have had something special about them. The ordinary grassum, roughly represented by the 19th year duplicand of our day, was one year's rental.—*Dioc. Reg.* I. 42, 137, 167, 191. See Cosmo Innes, *Scotch Legal Antiquities* (Ed. 1872), pp. 250, 252, 255; Cochran-Patrick's *Mediæval Scotland*, pp. 17, 22.

Entry of daughter as father's heiress. 9 Nov., 1546, is rentalit Mareoun Wylson, dochter of vmquhil Robert Wilson *alias* Gergon, in 11/8 land in Balchegery, vacand be decesse of the said Robert hyr fadyr, Bessy Traqweyr brukand indurying hyr wedowhede.

Entry of a grandson. 29 Oct., 1554, is rentalit Jhone Mathe in 4/4 land of Balschagry be the consent and ourgyffing of Stephen Andyson gwdscher to the forsad Johne Mathe, the said Stephen browkand for his tyme.

Entry of husband of female rentailler. 23 November, 1546, is rentalit James Montgumbry, son to Henry Montgumbry of Cottis, in the 19/6 land in Balchagery, vacand in our hands by decesse of vmquhil Waltir Mak[nayr] in fale of succession of his person til succede. [By the immediately preceding entry Jonat Wilson *alias* Gergwn, Walter Maknayr's widow, had had a licence to marry this said James Montgumbry without forfeiting her right of "Sanct Mungo's wedo." This was a right peculiar to "Sanct Mungo's Freedom," *i.e.* the Barony of Glasgow. The interest of its widows was very tenderly cared for. Almost always sales or transfers *inter vivos* provided that the wife should liferent the land; and always the rentaller's widow had the right to "browk hyr wedowheide, concordand to the vse and wount of the barony." But widows with jointures sometimes found second husbands, and other Balshagrie wedos besides Jonat Wilson *alias* Gergwn had licence to remarry "notwythstanding our statutis in the contrar." It was still a further favour for James Montgumbry to be himself rentalit in the lands of his late colleague.]

In whatever way the new man acquired his right, the transfer was enterit in the Rental Book (by the Archbishop's own hand), and with this the title was complete, just as Irish transfers were completed by the agent's entry in the estate book at "the office." There was nothing to pay for the actual entry, but if the new rentaller wished to have his title to show, he could (doubtless for a small fee) get from one of the diocesan notaries a certified extract of the entry in the Rental Book,¹ just as the English copyholder could get an extract from the Books of the Manor—enviable system of conveyancing; cheap, simple, and indefeasible!

In spite of all his privileges as a rentaller, in spite of his freedom as a citizen from the tyranny of capital, the Balshagrey rentaller's lot was not a happy lot, if only for one good and sufficient reason—he was too numerous.

¹ *Diocesan Registers*, I. 26.

There were 15 to 20 of him, and his holding only averaged 15 to 20 acres imperial;¹ some of him had much less. To-day's Balshagrie, rich with generations of good husbandry, would not be a wealthy place for 15 to 20 families, and the sons would certainly be off to shipyards and engine shops, the daughters to factories and warehouses. But the Balshagrie of the Rental Book was largely made up of Balshagrie Muir: what was not muir was scourged to death by the cruel infield and outfield and runrig system:² and the rentallers' sons and daughters had no shipyards or engine shops, no factories or warehouses, to fall back on. The absence of the capitalist-fiend meant then, as always and everywhere it has meant, means, and will mean, the absence of the unearned increment of the poor man, a market for his labour. It is not easy to see what could have been done. Rents were so low that a total remission would have made no more difference to the comfort of a family than would in our day a total remission of the 20s. or 30s. a year which the Lochalsh or Killybeg crofters don't pay: the Archbishop did not encourage sub-division *inter vivos*:³ and the custom of succession was primogeniture. The truth was that

¹ I have been unable to make these figures more precise. The 39 Balshagrie entries seem to name over 20 holdings, but the holdings are so indefinitely described as to be incapable to be absolutely identified. On the other hand, the 11 Balshagrie holdings included in the Charter of 1595 amounted to £4 10s. 1d., out of a total of £6 13s. 4d., pointing to a total of 16 or 17 holdings. The acreage, again, is troublesome. I am uncertain of the exact acreage of the Hindland and Gartnavel ekes, and I am uncertain whether Broomhill, the 2½ merk or 33s. 4d. land of Brwym Hyll or Bruyme Hyle, is or is not to be measured in with Balshagrie, of which it now forms and has long formed part.

² The muir, outfield, and runrig are all to be found on the Title-Deeds. As late as 1795 on Richardson's map "Muir" is marked, as near as one can make out, beside the Great Western Road Railway Station and on Skateriggs Farm, part of Balshagrie.

³ The few 1509-1570 sub-divisions that I have noticed in the Rentale Book are generally of decent-sized holdings. Thus, Fyndlaws Crag et Andrew Crag rentalizantur in xxvijs. iiijd. terrarum de Carden, gawdentes equaliter inter eos (p. 76): James Braerne and Thome Mwr are rentallit in the 22s. land off Barachne, to bruk equaliter post mortem Jonete Falcwnar (83): Stephen Andyrson halves between the issue of two daughters his 17s. 6d. land of Balshagray (157). The Archbishop could stop the putting of more in a holding than it could properly hold. On 29th April, 1525, occurs this entry: "[Deyme] Elizabet Crechtoun and Janat Campbell, Margret Campbell rentallit in twamarkland and ane halff of the Brwm Hyll. Memorandum, the said Elizabet and Janat rentallit afore, quhilk we have put away because the place was nocht sufficient to pwt in that thryd persaun quhais inpwttyn we consent to." Margret Campbell the third persaun quhais inpwttyn had with difficulty been consented to was a younger daughter of Deyme Elizabeth Crechtoun (85, 127.) The 2½ merk or 33s. 4d. land of Brwm Hyll or Bruyme Hyle, hodie Broomhill, is part of Balshagrie estate: it is the large farm on the west side of the Craw Road, a little south of Balshagrie House. If the Archbishop could pull up people of quality like Demye Crechtoun and her daughters, holders of a 33s. 4d. land, we may be sure, though the cases are not in the Reports, that he would not be less strict with borrl men, Jhone Craigs or Jhon Kynneochs, elbowing each other on their 4s. 4d. or 2s. 3d. crofts.

more people, whosoever the fault, were living on Balshagrie than the total produce of the township could find in a decent livelihood.¹

The connection of the old church with Balshagrie did not end with the Reformation. When Archbishop James Beaton withdrew to Paris in 1560, he took with him the Rental Book among other muniments and valuables of the See, and over there in Paris, *for ten years* he kept entering away as if the so-called Reformation before which he had withdrawn, had been a vulgar riot. The Paris entries even assert with unusual emphasis the Archbishop's authority. The Glasgow entries sometimes, but very rarely, bear that the new man's entry is "wyth our licence grentit thairto": the Paris entries constantly wind up with "prestitus consensus," "et prestitus est consensus," "having our special licence thairto," "wyth our special consent and licence thairto," "having our before consent thairto," etc.: as the ground crumbled below his feet, the Archbishop struck his crozier down the sharper.²

What is worth noticing is that to the last the Archbishop got paid for his entries.³ The money was not sent him from ancient sentiment, like the scanty remittances to the banished Jacobites of the '15 or '45: it was the pre-Reformation grassum still paid as a matter of unsentimental business. And grassums were not the only moneys that the "forgotten fugitive" kept

¹ We have chapter and verse for Balshagrie, but I do not suppose that it was more congested than other places in this district, or poorer. The Act of 1606 (anent Restitution of the Estate of Bishops) contains special exemptions in favour of the feuars of the Baronie of Glasgow, "considering them to be many in number, and the poverty of the maist part of them, to be sik as they are not habile to furnish the ordinary charges for renewing their infeftments."—*Dioc. Reg.* I. 31.

An eminent Gaelic scholar has kindly gone into the etymology of Balshagrie for me. He makes the word to be "Baile-Seargte, the barren or withered toun." This agrees with all the other indications of the old state of the township. The name by the way is found in a great many different forms—Balschagre, Bawschegre, Balzagerdy, Blaschagry, Balishangrie, etc., etc.—but as its earliest form, Balschagre (*Rental Book*, 20th Dec., 1515), is practically identical with the form of to-day, we may feel sure that the sound has not changed since the 16th century, and that the other forms are mere copyist's vagaries.

² There are very nearly as many a year of the Paris as of the Glasgow entries. Among the Paris entries are several about Balshagrie. One of these is the last entry as it stands in the Rental Book, but the concluding entries are not consecutive in date. The latest Balshagrie entry is on 11th Jan., 1570. The latest entry of all is on 28th Nov., 1570, and is appropriately enough in favour of Walter Wodrop in Scheddylston (Shettleston). The Wodrops are frequently rentallit, as Wyddriphop, Wedderop, Waddrop, etc., at Shettleston, Carntyne, Dalmarnock, etc., and one of them, William Allan Woddrop, of Garvald, still owns his 30 acres of Dalmarnock, with quaint old mansion, the sole representative of the old rentallers left within the Burgh of Glasgow.

³ Thus one of the latest Paris Entries, 29th January, 1570, specially states that Gabriel Roger (why favoured is not stated) is rentallit in 8s. 11d. land in Maynhill "gratis."—*Dioc. Reg.* I. 191.

on getting from his old benefice; there were rents as well. He had left behind him his chalmerlane, Thomas Archibald, and under him Wilzem Walcar. No man ever had more faithful servants. Indeed, Walcar so took his master's trublis to heart "as is knawin utuartlie be the changeing of the colouris of my hair, q^{lk} was black, and now is quhyte." There are extant letters to the Archbishop from Archibald and Walcar from 1569 down to 1578. These letters report great confusion. The Magistrates of Glasgow had seized on "al the borrow muir on the Southe syde of the towne, and al Garngad hill on the North part of the towne, and distribuit to the inhabitaris thair of, every ane his awin portioun, and has revin it out, and manuris it this yeir instantlie"; and they would not let the Archbishop's man plead in their Court: Sir James Hamilton of Cambushethan, the Lord of Blakbarony, ye Jonstuins of Drisdall, and other tenants were always in arrear to the Chalmerlane; ye "halfpenny landis" of Carrick had never paid him a farthing; and "nevir man to do for me in court bot be my awin dress and jugement": finally the Regent, exasperated by the Archbishop's contemptuous silence to repeated offers of compromise, had threatened "to ordin Maister David Cuninggam, Superintendant, and yareftir sett all ye landis in few ferm," and had actually given successive grants to Glencarne and Mynto of the fruittis of the years 1567, 1568, 1569. But through it all, Archibald and Walcar stuck to their posts, kept at the tenants, and managed, after large payments to the lawyers, to Glencarne, to Mynto, to have a balance for their master as per regular "Rentallis" and "Compts" furnished to him. The money was paid in various ways. Thus, the Archbishop drew a bill on the Chalmerlane for £700, at ten days' sight, through Jhon Akynheid, Burges of Edr.: another bill for £700 he gave to Jhone Allan, goldsmyth in Pariis, which the goldsmyth negotiated through his brother, Adam Allan, in Edr.: the Archbishop's brother, Maister Andro, going over to Paris, took some money with him from the Chalmerlane: the executoris of Johne Hamilton, Burges of Edr., having xv. to xvj. hunder frankis due them by Hendry Tod, in Deip (Dieppe), the Chalmerlane arranged with them to hold this money to the Archbishop's order, and undertook to repay them within 48 hours of advice of the rate of exchange for the frankis: he had already paid them £280 for iiij^c frankis paid to Maister Andro by Hendry Tod in Deip, (who certainly lost nothing off that little exchange operation): finally, writes the Chalmerlane to the Archbishop on 16th July, 1569: "I haif payit and mon pay for your L. sisteris thowquhar (tocher) gud viii^c lib." But as late as 26th August, 1578, he still writes to him that he had money for him in his hands, col-

lected part by himself, part by Walcar, and he asks instructions for its disposal. "I wald be glaid to haif it out of my handis, for it is like to (be) ane euill sterit countray heir."¹ This is the last we hear of Archibald or Walcar. But the Archbishop by no means disappeared with their disappearance. We can see this by a letter to him from an unknown correspondent ten years later (7th March, 1588). At the date of this letter the Parliament of the realm had absolutely confiscated the benefice, and a charter under the great seal had supplied the Priour of Blantyre with ready machinery for parcelling out the lands, and the Archbishop himself, a twenty-eight years' absentee, was the tradition of a past generation. But for a' that, an' a' that, the forgotten fugitive was still a force. "Treuth it is (the letter says) that the fruittis lyis in the tennentis handis *onmellit with be the Priour*, for he can heav na richt by (apart from) your consent."²

These persistent payments to the Archbishop, this persistent fear to mell with fruittis claimed as his, are in the teeth of the popular version of our Reformation. Popery, we are constantly told, was dead and buried years and years ago: Scotland had made short work with it: Knox thundered against the Church, and the Church fell in ruin—sudden, utter, final, even as the walls of Jericho fell when the priests blew with the trumpets, and the people shouted with a great shout. But in truth our conversion was not so ictic: the war was not settled in one battle, nor in one generation. As late as 1592, there were monks in residence in Ayrshire: as late as 1626, Principal Robert Boyd of Trochrig, learned, pious, gentle-born, and gentle-mannered, was rabbled out of Paisley (of all places) by a Popish mob: as late as 1628, an old student of his, Adam Simson, son of good Patrick Simson, minister of Stirling, was served in the same way by his parishioners of New Abbey: as late as 1630, it was necessary in the interest of the Commonwealth to "take order in the shape of fine, imprisonment, exile, excommunication," with Popish recusants, some of them poor old women, in Badenoch and elsewhere: as late as 1892, there are, apart from immigration, sporadic Papists in the south (in New Abbey and elsewhere), and Popish enclaves in the north (in Badenoch and elsewhere).³ No doubt, long before 1588, the odds were

¹ Our friend Adam Allan, going over to his brother, the Paris goldsmith, took the Chalmerlane's letter to the Archbishop, and with it "vi grit forrist cheis ye best I cowl get for ony silver." The Archbishop had asked for kipper, but from some piscine freak "yair wes na salmond yis zeir in yis countray."

² *Miscellaneous Papers concerning Queen Mary and King James VI.* (Maitland Club), pp. 23-56.

³ *Charters of Crossragual* (Ayr and Wigtown Archæological Society), II. 67; Chambers' *Domestic Annals of Scotland*, II. 8, 39; *Privy Seal Register*, acta 1628-29, folio 15.

In the unlikelyest soil old faiths are still hard to root out. At this moment the French Republic, in the

on the new Order, but it was still worth while to hedge. One could never be sure whose innings it was or was going to be; and between the old Church, and the Tulchans, and the Kirk, and the Crown, and in this diocese, Walter Commendator of Blantyre, and Ludovic Duke of Lennox, things were much mixed, and there was much mixed conveyancing. A threefold cord is not quickly broken, and so a title from one power would be got confirmed by a second or a third. The writer lads of the period had a fine time of it, but, after all, lawyers' bills are as small dust in the balance to the frightful cost of a revolution.

The Balshagrie titles illustrate the general confusion. After the close of the Rental Book, Balshagrie disappears for some years. The Act for Annexation of Temporalities of Benefices to the Crown was passed on 29th July, 1587. Following on this Act, James VI., by a Charter under the Great Seal of November 3, 1587, in feu farm and regality heritably disposed to his favourite, Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, the Barony of Glasgow and all surviving estates of the Diocese of Glasgow, with power to feu the same "*veteribus et nativis tenentibus ejusdem*," to be held under himself and his successors.¹ Balshagrie appears in the long list of lands so disposed. Again

teeth of dozens of *droits de l'homme*, bars France to two French lads, for being (as is alleged) their father's sons; that is, hereditaryism is still, 100 years after *l'an I*, owned as a formidable force in France.

¹ This famous Charter (*Reg. Mag. Sig.*, Book 7, No. 108, dated Holyrood, 3rd Nov., 1587) on the narrative of the late Act of Annexation, grants to Walter Commendator of Blantyre, his heirs and assignees, the whole temporality of the See of Glasgow with the Bailliary of the Regality thereof; erects the said temporality and regality into a free lordship and regality to be called the Lordship of Glasgow with the Castle of Glasgow as its messuage; and gives power to feu the lands, "*veteribus et antiquis tenentibus*," to be held under the Commendator and his successors—said grant to be held by him and them under the Crown for a reddendo of £500 (Scots) a year. This Charter, granted when King James was 21, is confirmed by him in identical terms on 26th Aug., 1591, when he was 25. As far as wording goes it is an absolute conveyance. But by Act of Parliament of 21st July, 1593, King James granted to his cousin, Ludovick Duke of Lennox (for whom he could never find grants enough), a liferent of the superiority of the Archbishopric: again the Charter of 2nd January, 1595-6, confirming a long string of feus in the Archbishopric on the narrative that the Duke had resigned these feus into the King's hands, proceeds to confirm them as holdings under the said Commendator, his heirs and successors: finally, the feu-duties of the See, such as they are, are paid at this day to the Crown as coming in place of the Archbishop. I cannot reconcile these various facts but some light may be thrown on them, and the general confusion of the time may be further illustrated by the annexed extracts from the Archbishop's unknown correspondent of 7th March, 1588. (*Miscellaneous Papers about Queen Mary and King James*—Maitland Club, p. 43). "Efter that I had causit serv inhibitiouns at all the kirkis, and raisit very ampill letteris at zour instance, conforme to the Act of Parliament, commanding the haill tennentis to ansur and obey zou, zour factouris and chamberlainis, of all duties appartaining to zour living, quhilkis efter I haid causit Archibald Heigat put in execu-

on 2nd January, 1595-6, by a Charter under the Privy Seal and on the narrative that the Barony of Glasgow had been resigned into his hands, James VI. confirms a long string of tenant feuars to whom Walter, the Commendator, had feued lands in the Barony. Among the lands so feued are eleven Balshagrie holdings amounting in all, out of a total of £6 13s. 4d., to a £4 10s. 1d. land. But, unfortunately, on 12th April, 1581, six years before the Act of Annexation and the Charter to the Commendator, James Boyd, Tulchan Archbishop of Glasgow, had granted to David Cunynghame, Tulchan Bishop of Aberdeen, and Catherine Wallace, his spouse, a Charter of *inter alia* Balshagrie holdings, amounting in all to a £5 2s. 6d. land. To complete the confusion, on 30th May, 1598, James VI. granted under the Great Seal a Charter to Bishop David Cunynghame of five Balshagrie holdings, amounting in all to a £2 8s. 4d. land, the Charter narrating that Bishop David had before the Act of Annexation acquired right to these holdings from the ancient rentallers, and had got himself rented in them by the Archbishop, and had

tioun, they war very extraordinairly suspendit, and very suin thereafter the heall temporall landis of zour living givin unto the Pryour of Blantyre, and he infestit and ceasit therein, to the end he may dispon them to the tenentis and apply the silver gottin for the feuis to my Lord Duikis utilitie; and, the haill feuis disponit, that the Pryour sall renunce the superioritie in favor of my Lord Duik in his Maties handis, and all this is foundit upon the leat Act of Parliament, callit the Act of the Annexatioun of the heall temporall landis unto the Crown, and althocht quhan this was in doing I forget not to suitt sum pairt of the temporall landis to be usit at zour pleasur and applyit to zour utilitie, not that ever I thocht ze suld mak zour prouffitt be sik ane mean, but only that, be zour guid exempill in weil using of the tennentis of that mein portioun quhilk I suittit for zou, the rest nicht heav bein the better handlit of my Lord Duikis doairis. . . . God prowid for ramaid to ye puir, as I trest he sall do at ye lencht, but interim patitur justus." The Archbishop's correspondent evidently had no confidence in the tender concern professed, "*veteribus et antiquis tenentibus*," and his scepticism was fully justified (as the text shows) in the case of the Balshagrie feuars. The case of them, and of any who were served like them, was all the harder that there was a good deal of "silver gottin for the feuis," whether for my Lord Duikis utilitie or for some other's. The Charter of 1595-6 bears that the *veteres et antiqui tenentes* were to have the privilege of feu-rights on payment not only of (a) the last copper of rent that they had been used to pay to the Archbishop (*extrema annua devoria ex antiquo solui consueta*), but also of (b) certain augmentations thereon as fixed for each holding (*quasdam annuas augmentationes pro qualibet particulari parte earundem terrarum*), and (c) their share of a lump grassum of £3722 10s. assessed on the Barony, and this, though (d) they were one and all ancient native tenants and rentallers, and though (e) beyond the memory of man a renting had been reckoned as good as a feu charter (*praeter et ultra summam trium millium septingentarum viginti duarum librarum et decem solidorum per omnes inhabitantes dicte baronie solutas pro gressuma eorum introitu et in feofamentis feudifirme earundem terrarum per dictum Walterum in feudifirma illis locatarum, quamvis dicte persone et earum quilibet ex antiquo nativi tenentes rentallarii et possessores ejusdem baronie fuerunt cujus baronie rentalis semper ex antiquo fuit post hominum memoriam estimatus et reputatus tam sufficiens dictis rentallatoribus quamsi terre in eisdem rentalibus contente eisdem personis in feudifirma locate et disposite fuerunt*).

now personally resigned them into the King's hands. The portions of Balshagrie dealt with by these several Charters cannot be identified, but they certainly overlap, so that some one was bound to have more shell than oyster. It was not Bishop David. He remained in possession of the £5 2s. 6d. land which he had got from the Archbishop, and the unfortunate Crofters who had feued from the Commendator were ousted. But the Crofters' wrongs were avenged: their curse followed their lands: eight successive lairds of Balshagrie came to grief. The Bishop himself led off the dismal dance.

Mr. David Cunynghame, both by father (Robert Cunynghame of Cunynghamheid) and by mother (Margaret Chalmers of Gadgirth) came of families noted for their zeal for the truth, and his early life promised that he would be worthy of his kin. After serving with repute as minister in different charges, he was made in 1562 Sub-dean of Glasgow, and in 1576 he was an active member of the Commission named by the Assemblie in the Presbyterian interest:—"A man lernit and of verie guid accompt at that tyme: nan was sa frak in the cause as he. . . . But, to mark the strange sagacitie of my uncle, Mr. Andro [Melville], he ever suspected bathe Mr. Patrick Adamsone and this Mr. David, and said he fearit they sould nocht prove friends to the cause, they war sa courtlie. And sa fell out, indeid, as we sall heir." His friend Adamsone, chaplain to the Regent Morton, being "bischopit," Mr. David "leived Glasgow and the guid cause, and becomes the Regent's minister, but with a curs accompaning him: for he had never that wealthe nor estimation efter, quhilk he haid befor, whowbeit within a yeir advancit to the Bischoprik of Aberdein [1577]; and nocht onlie sa bot became, soone efter the Erle of Morton's execution [2nd June, 1581], an of the maist miserable wretches in all the west countrie, lyand, debochit, and out of credit, in a cot hous, him selff at the an syde of the fyre and his cow at the uther!"¹

The bishop was succeeded in Balshagrie by John Stewart of Rossland, Bute. John Stewart was a man of family—one might almost say sib to the

¹ *James Melville's Diary* (Wodrow Society), 55-57. Keith, however, gives him a different character. He speaks of him as a learned and good man whose misfortune it had been to fall on evil times. He was sent, Keith says, by James VI. on a legation to the King of Denmark and several German Princes, and acquitted himself well. He was installed in S. Nicholas Church, Aberdeen, by his friend Mr. Patrik Adamsone, Archbishop of S. Andrew's, a poor creature who deserves all that Melville says of him. On the division of S. Nicholas in 1596 the Bishop got the West Kirk with "the Grene and Crukit quarteris," and discharged parochial as well as episcopal duties till his death in 1600. He was succeeded as Bishop of Aberdeen by another Glasgow man, "Peter Blackburn," who had been a Regent in our University. Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, IV. 23; Keith's *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, p. 131; *Fasti Eccles. Scot.*, s.v. Aberdeen; Kennedy's *Annals of Aberdeen*, I. 115.

king, for he represented an early branch of the Stuarts of Bute—and he had influence enough to secure a good many odds and ends in the grand scramble. He inherited Rossland: by the privy seal charter of 1595 he got three Balshagrie holdings (from which, however, Bishop David managed to oust him), and the 40/ land of Whiteinch (from which he had managed to oust the Bishop), and a 13/4 land in Nether Newton (partly occupied by our West-end Park), and the office of Keeper of the Forest called the New Park of Partik (partly occupied by our University): finally, he succeeded Bishop David in his £5 2s. 6d. land of Balshagrie, 8/ land in Hindland, and 26/8 land of Balgray, all which, besides the 40/ land of Whiteinch, Bishop David had acquired in 1581 from Archbishop James. But it was all of no use. There were three of these Stewarts “of Roslane and Balishangrie,” and they were poor, poorer, poorest, and finally had to vanish like the Crofters. We have only a record of how the Stewarts year in year out met one class of their obligations, but we may be sure they met others in the same style. The College of Glasgow, holders by grant from King James in 1577 of the teinds, great and small, of Govan Parish, had the greatest difficulty throughout in getting their share out of the Stewarts.

John Stewart, first of “Balishangrie,” had wrongously intromitted with the teynd schavis of Quhyt Inch Medow, and the College had finally obtainit Decreittis of Spoliation (*i.e.* purloining) against him. These decreittis the College withdrew on his agreeing to pay them £100 scots. But this sum (£8 6s. 8d. stg.) John had not, and on 18th April, 1600, he had by formal deed to bind himself and his successors to pay it.¹

Patrick Stewart, his son and heir, was distinctly worse off. The Compts of William Sterveling, the College Economist, contain these entries:—

- “For expensis maid in teynding of Balschagry the yeir
1608, iiij l.
- “For the mennis denner that raid the teynd of Bal-
schagry this year (1609) and uthir expenssis maid
thairon, iij l. viiis. viiid.
- “Item gevin out for ane pynt of wyne and some aill
quhen Mr. P. Stewart’s wyfe peyit the money for
Balschagrie teyndis,² xvs.”

¹ *Munimenta Universitatis* (Maitland Club), I. 152.

² *Mun. Univ.* III. 557, 561, 569.

The poor woman had managed to scrape up the money and pay the men just in time to avoid pouding or worse.

Patrick Stewart died in September, 1626, and his son John II. succeeded to the lands and embarrassments of the family.¹ Matters between John II. and the College had been referred to James Stewart of Carsewell and Mr. William Wilkie late minister of Govan, and the arbiters had ordained John Stewart for better security to the College to "infest and sease the College heretablie in all and haill ane yeirlie annual rent of the teind bolls victuall and silver dueties payable from his several lands of Balshagrie, Hyndland, Balgray, and Whiteinch." John Stewart executed a Charter accordingly "at Balshagrie" on the 27th of February, 1655, being then "in respect of his present infirmitie



unable to wret."² A few days later he died. One of the witnesses to the Charter signs as "John Stewart Younger of Balschagrie." The poor heir-apparent never came into his kingdom. His father left nothing but Bands and Wadsets, and on 20th Dec., 1656, a Decree of Apprying carried off Balshagrie, and Hindland, and Balgray, and Whiteinch to William Andersone younger, portioner of Newton.³

¹ Hamilton of Wishaw's *Lanarkshire* (Maitland Club), p. 29.

² *Mun. Univ.* I. 343.

³ The Stewarts also lost their Bute Estate, including Rosland, the Loch and Mill of Ascog, and other lands. See, in the *Retours for Bute*, Service on 6th September, 1670, of Margaret Grahame

Anderson was a common name among the rentallers of the Barony, especially of Govan, and on 14th July, 1553, James Andirson, sone to Androw Andirsone, is rentalit in a 13/4 land in Neddry Newtown, Male Lwf and Androw, his fathyr and mothyr, brukand for thar tymis. William Andersone younger, portioner of Newtown, may have sprung from this old couple, but, in any case, I believe him to have been one of the Andersons of Stobcross.¹ These Andersons were settled on "the 40/- ferm land of Stobcorse," or Stobcross, before 1545, when Ninian Anderson, "son to James Anderson in Stobcross," is rentalit in the 20/- land of Keppoch. On 27th March, 1547, James Anderson in Stobcross transfers Stobcross to his son James, apparently his eldest son. On 13th October, 1555, this son James having died, the old man re-transfers Stobcross to another son, Jhone Anderson. On 10th Dec., 1563, Wylzem Andirson, son to Jhone now umquhil, is rentalit in Stobcross subject to the liferent of Janet Maxwel, his gwdam, *i.e.*, the widow of old Stobcross, his grandfather.² William Anderson (apparently the same as this Wylzem) and John Anderson, his son, appear in the Charter of 1595 as feuars of Stobcross. "William Anderson of Stobcross," who signs a deed in 1612,³ is probably the feuar of 1595, and William Anderson of Balshagrie a younger son of his.⁴

as heiress of Margaret Carnegie, spouse of William Grahame, Burgess of Edinburgh, "in inter alia terris de Rosland, etc., quae pertinuerunt ad Joannem Stewart de Barshegray." Rosland had been adjudicated for debt. The last known representative of these Stewarts (who sprang from a younger son of Sir John Stewart, son of Robert II., and founder of the Bute family) was a schoolmaster first in Rothesay and then in Greenock, c. 1700.—See Reid's *History of Bute*, p. 88.

¹ I believe it for several reasons, Senex's statement that it is so not being one of them. That impostor declares Stobcross to have been part of the common land of the Burgh of Glasgow, and with characteristic ill-nature insinuates that the Andersons acquired it, in the 17th century, by an abuse of their official positions.—*Glasgow, Past and Present* (1884), III. 15. John Buchanan, an authority of a very different sort, tells us that the Andersons of Stobcross and the Andersons of Dowhill were the same stock—I wish he had given his authority: there were Andersons among East-end as well as among West-end rentallers—but we have the same Christian names running through both families. This identity is an argument for the cousinship of the Andersons and the Gibsons, both of whom have not only Jameses, Williams, Andrews, but the less common Walters and Ninians.

² *Dioc. Reg.* I. 126, 139, 149, 161, 179.

³ *Old Country Houses of Old Glasgow Gentry*, 2nd edition, p. 243.

⁴ Besides Stobcross, the Crown Charter of 1595 feued various properties to the Andersons. John Anderson, son to the deceased John Anderson in Walkmiln of Partick, has a 6s. 8d. land there: Ninian Anderson has a 33s. 4d. land in Woodside (included in our West-end Park), and a 13s. 4d. land in Rochhill (included in our new North-side Park); William Anderson, probably not Stobcross, figures to the tune of 8s. 11d. as one of the unfortunate Balshagrie feuars; finally two Andersons, a John and a Mariote, get feus in "Carnetayne." Hamilton of Wishaw (*Description of Lanarkshire*, p.

Glasgow has drawn from the rentaller class many good recruits for her army of industry, but none better than these Andersons of Stobcross and their cadets the Andersons of Dowhill. These two families were among the great "promoters and propagators of trade" in Glasgow, not only as merchants proper, but as partners in many of the "Joynt Stock" ventures which nursed our infant commerce and manufactures. Thus in 1664, William Anderson, with a company of Glasgow merchants and a few outsiders (of whom was Halbert Gladstones, merchant in Edinburgh), formed a syndicate for working the 60-ton "frigigate," the *George* of Glasgow, as a privateer against the Dutch. The syndicate did better than most syndicates, and "brought in several prizes to Port Glasgow; but the peace being concluded, the caping trade ceased."¹ In that same year of 1664 William Anderson was chosen Provost of Glasgow. The Andersons often held the Provostship. Indeed, for the second half of the 17th century, they and the Bells of Cowcaddens and the Campbells of Blythswood had it nearly to themselves; and the Andersons topped the score. In the 50 years between 1656 and 1704 they were 22 times Provost, and in the ten years between 1664 and 1673, William Anderson was 8 times Provost.² Provost Anderson died some time before 7th June, 1688. On that day his son William Anderson made up his title to Balshagrie (including the Hindland Acres and Balgray) and to Whiteinch by precept of Clare Constat from Archbishop John (Paterson) then Superior, and in September thereafter conveyed them to Walter Gibson, "Merchant Burgess in Glasgow."³ The

30) writes—"Since the fewing of this Parish (Barony of Glasgow) it is exceedingly improven by the severall heritors, many of them having built convenient houses in most pleasant seats: as James Anderson of Stobcorse heth there a convenient house, sited upon ane eminence above thi river, with suitable gairdens, and avenue to the water."

¹ M'Ure's *History of Glasgow* (M'Vean's edition), p. 167; Pagan's *Glasgow in 1847*, p. 77.

² Both Stobcross and Dowhill have long passed from the Andersons, and as far as known both families are extinct. But John Carrick Moore of Corsewall represents Dowhill. Marion, daughter of Provost John Anderson, last of Dowhill, and wife of the Rev. Charles Moore, was mother of Dr. John Moore (Zeluco), grandmother of Sir John Moore, and great-grandmother of John Carrick Moore. Charles M'Intosh, the eminent chemical manufacturer and inventor of the waterproof that bears his name, was also a descendant of the old Anderson rentallers through his mother, a sister of Zeluco. Among the picturesque monuments on the South wall of the High Churchyard (recently threatened with wanton destruction) is the monument of Provost John Anderson with this inscription:—

"This is the buriall place belonging to John Anderson of Douhill, present Provost of Glasgow
Wheire lyes buried his grandfather Ninian, his father John Anderson who was allso Provost
there, and There wives and children. *June, 1704.*"

Glasgow, Past and Present (1884), II. 460. M'Ure, p. 354.

³ Patrick Stewart, surviving son of the unfortunate John, took out another precept of Clare

Contract of Sale tells us that the price (unfortunately left blank) had been paid and delivered by Gibson to young Anderson, "or at the least to the creditors of his said umquhile father by his desire." In other words, Provost William Anderson had died insolvent, as a laird of Balshagrie should.

Like the Andersons (who seem to have been their cousins), the Gibsons were ex-rentallers of Govan, and Walter Gibson, who in 1688 bought Balshagrie from William Anderson, probably sprang from another Walter Gibson, who in 1563 bought land in Mekle Govan from another William Anderson.¹ The new laird of Balshagrie was eldest son of John Gibson of Clayslap and Overnewton, and in Walter Gibson's big days Clayslap and Overnewton were among his many properties.²

Walter Gibson stands out from the canvas in bold outlines and strong colouring. He was bred a maltster, and made money at malting, but malting was not big enough for him. He became a merchant—rather "the merchant."³ In M'Ure he heads both the list of our "first merchant adventurers at sea," and the list of "that other great company that arose undertaking the trade to Virginea, Carriby-islands, Barbadoes, New England, St. Christophers, Monserat, and other Colonies in America." He traded to France, Spain, Sweden, Norway, and the American colonies. He owned and sailed at least three great ships—the *St. Agat* (Dutch built), burdened four hundred and fifty tons, the *Carolina*, and another. He imported the first Swedish iron brought direct

Constat of the same date and tenor as Anderson's, and for any claim the Stewarts might have in the premises concurred in the conveyance to Walter Gibson. The Stewarts had been dispossessed by form of law 32 years before, and it is not easy to see what claim they could have had, but it was well in those days to be safe.

¹ *Dioc. Reg.* I. 129, 174.

² Clayslap does not appear in the Rental Book nor in the Feu Charter of 1595: I take the name to be modern, for Clayslap adjoins Overnewton, a 20s. land which the Gibsons held under the Charter of 1595. Overnewton is where the old and the new Dumbarton Roads fork off, and Clayslap lies just north of this, is now included in the West-end Park, and was the centre of the Exhibition Building of 1888. Principal Baillie, writing to his friend Spang in 1661, records among recent calamities how "John Gibson of Clayslap, a vigorous old man of eighty years, going home from Glasgow on foot, steps in to Matthew Colquhoun's for a mutchkin of wine, while he is drinking it at table falls down and dies immediately."—Baillie's *Letters and Journals* (Ed. 1843) III. 347. I take John Gibson of Clayslap to be the same as John Gibson of Overnewton whom M'Ure (p. 102) names as father to Walter Gibson.

³ In the Appendix to the *Scots Worthies* entitled, "God's Judgement exemplified in the wicked lives and miserable deaths of Apostates and Persecutors" (Scots Unworthies, as one might say), Walter Gibson's brother James is spoken of as "James Gibson, brother to *The Marchant*": nothing more needed to identify the great Walter Gibson.

to the Clyde, and he exported herring on an unprecedented scale.¹ Further, in connection with his herring business, he took over from Sir James Stewart, Sheriff of Bute (afterwards first Earl of Bute), a Crown Tack of the Assize of Herrings of the west seas of the kingdom of Scotland. Truly a great merchant—the John Glassford or Kirkman Finlay of his day—and a man of large means. Besides the three great ships, and the lands of Clayslap and Overnewton inherited from his father, and the Balshagrie, Hindland, Balgray, and Whiteinch lands bought from William Anderson, he owned lands in Meikle Govan, lands in Partick with mill and salmon-fishing, lands in Partick with coals and coal heughs, lands in Gourock bought of Sir Archibald Stuart of Castle Milk. Above all, he built and owned Gibson's Land, "that great and stately tenement of land in the Saltmercat standing upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture, conform to the direction of that great architect, Sir William Bruce, the entry consists of four several arches to the court thereof; this magnificent structure is admired by all foreigners and strangers."²

Walter Gibson was chosen Provost in 1687 and 1688 by the Archbishop, then the Grand Elector. His brother James was chosen Bailie by the same in 1688. James and Andrew, another brother, were in the great company that arose undertaking the trade to Virginia, etc. James was known as Captain James, and sailed the *Carolina*.³ Andrew kept on the old malt kiln

¹ M'Ure, pp. 169, 249.

² M'Ure, p. 126. Gibson's Land stood at the north-west corner of Saltmarket and "Gibson's Wynd," named so after Walter Gibson, and since named Prince's Street after Frederick, Prince of Wales. The architect had been less careful of strength than of beauty, and on 16th February, 1823, Gibson's Land crashed down, carrying with it the opposite corner tenement in Prince's Street. Fortunately, it had given a hint of its purpose to its swarming inhabitants, and only one life was lost. The western portion of the Prince's Street front stood. It still stands, and if the whole block was like this, M'Ure's heroics are justified. The fragment is singularly graceful in its lines and in what little ornament it has, yet we see it not only squalid, but mutilated. Among the counters and shelves of its dingy, low-browed shops we can still trace the piers and arches of the open piazza on which Gibson's Land once swept proudly round "from the Saltmercate to that new street or wynd called Gibson's Wynd." There were "booths or merchants' shops under the same"—they appear in the Title Deeds. How dark they must have been even in their best days! Sir William Bruce was the architect of the Merchants' Hall in the Bridgegate, of which the steeple still stands with its characteristic vane. His best known work is the quadrangle and fine fore-work of Holyrood. Our late Master of Works speaks of Sir William Bruce as architect of the old College in High Street. This is a mistake: the architect is unfortunately unknown (*Mun. Univ.* xl.). Sir William, at any rate, was a boy in 1631 when the College was begun. He may possibly have been called in before the building was finished in 1656.—*Glasgow, Past and Present*, 2nd Ed., I. xlvii. 50, 102; II. 313; *History of Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 17; *Mun. Univ.* xl.

³ Merchants in those days did a mixed business, as the Bolithos of Penzance to this day do. On 3rd

at Overnewton, where his brother had first thriven, and where he, too, throve : he came to own Hillhead, which has only passed from his family in our day.¹

But Walter Gibson had to dree his weird like his predecessors in Balshagrie—indeed, he had doubly insured his fate : he underlay the Covenanters' as well as the Crofters' curse. He was a malignant Prelatist, and hand and glove with the hated prelatical powers of the day. This was bad enough, but not the worst. By his connivance, it was said, he being Provost, his brother, Bailie James, in order to force an Episcopal parson into the pulpit, marched to the Hie Kirk with a troop of hired ruffians, and, finding the door guarded by a band of women, fell on them so savagely that, of 40 of them, 32 bore his marks for years.² This was in 1689 when Episcopacy was fading away. When the Killing Times were in full blow there was a much uglier story of Walter Gibson and this brother of his. On 27th May, 1684, when the prisons were full of "rebels," Walter Gibson had a "grant" from the

August, 1688, James Gibsone got from the Town's Treasurer £505 5/- Scots for gunpowder and French wyne, furnished be him on the tounes accompt for use at the solemnitie for the birth of the Prince of Scotland and Waiills, *i.e.* the unfortunate Old Pretender.—*Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow* (Glasgow, 1868), p. 259.

¹ The House of Hillhead stood on the top of the hill a little north of the top of Gibson Street. It had grown by successive additions to be a pretty, rambling, cottagie, building, and was long the residence of the late John Wilkie, writer. An avenue of beech-trees led from it to University Avenue. The laying out of Hillhead has been much admired, but is not original. Old Hillhead had been struck by the picturesque effect of Old Blythswood's rectangles, and their Roman contempt for levels, and he simply copied them.

² It is curious that this riot has not been more noticed. It appears in none of our Glasgow books, except M'Vean's M'Ure (M'Vean's App., p. 316) and *Chronicles of S. Mungo* (p. 226). The latter is plainly copied from M'Vean, as it repeats M'Vean's errors : M'Vean calls Bailie Gibson *John*—the real name being *James*—and quotes from *Rule's* (which ought to be *Meldrum's*) *Second Vindication of the Church of Scotland* (Ed. 1691). See also the *Case of the Afflicted Clergy in Scotland truly Represented*, pp. 40, 50 (London, 1690). The riot was on Thursday, the 17th : on Sunday, the 20th, every church in Glasgow was closed : and on Tuesday, the 22nd, every minister in Glasgow was served with the following notice *à la* Captain Rock. "We are credibly informed that our pretended Provost, Walter Gibsone, and his Malignant Associates, are upon a design of having you restored to your Churches, sometime this or the next week, but if you will take advice, and prevent your own Trouble and perhaps Ruine, do not listen to their Motion, for they are but laying a Snare for you, without reflecting upon their own being taken in it themselves : Therefore, consider what you are doing, and if you desire Safety forbear to attempt anything suggested upon that head, for assure your selves, that it will not be now the Female Rabble you have to engage with, but must resolve in all time coming for such a Guard as will be so sufficient and diligent as to protect you, not only in the Church (which even we doubt of) but also in your Houses, and that both by night and by day ; if you take this warning, you will both save your selves, and prevent the effusion of much Blood, but if not, stand to your peril, which in all probability will be more formidable than that of Mr. Milne. Let this be a sufficient warning to you from those who desire to exoner themselves."

Council of such of them as, appearing penitent, were of His Majesty's great clemency to be let off for banishment to the plantations. Walter so dealt with 22 rebels who had lain here for months in the crowded Tolbooth, that they agreed to accept His Majesty's "great clemency," not without difficulty—they saw this as an "owning of guilt" and a "step of fainting"—but they had lain for months in the crowded Tolbooth, and the alternative, Gibson told them, was public execution. They had better have withstood his persuasions. With 10 "rebels" more from Dumfries, and Elizabeth Linning, kidnapped at Greenock, they embarked in July, 1684, in Walter Gibson's good ship *Carolina*, presently lying in Greenock Road, whereof is master under God for this present voyage James Gibson, and they sailed for Charleston. It is shocking to read the accounts under their own hands of the treatment of these poor people by captain, officers, and crew. If they sang one of the songs of Zion, they that carried them away captive battened the hatches on them: they robbed them, they beat them, they starved them, especially of water: John Alexander died of thirst, and the others landed in Carolina in wretched plight: there they were sold to the planters, and scarce half-a-dozen ever saw Scotland again.

Bloody prosecutors like these Gibsons could not escape judgment. Captain James did not venture to sea again till 1699, when he joined the Darien Expedition in *The Rising Sun*. Leaving Darien he was chased by the Spaniards, and after many disasters, reached Charlestown Bar, "the very place where he landed Christ's prisoners," and there the ship went to pieces, and Gibson and 112 more perished, every soul of them.¹

Provost Walter's punishment was swifter, but was limited to the loss of goods. He was first wounded in the house of his friends: he who had been all-powerful with the powers that be was sued soon after the Revolution in connection with the Crown Assize of Herring; he was made bankrupt; and on 20th February, 1691, he was escheated. He somehow got over the bankruptcy and the escheat, but he was still loaded with debt, and on 8th July, 1695, his whole means and estate were conveyed to his brother Andrew Gibson of Hillhead, and Mungo Cochrane merchant in Glasgow, as Trustees for behoof of themselves and other creditors. The Trust, thanks to the absence of a proper Bankruptcy law, dragged on for twenty-five years. In spite of the frightful costs and delays, there seems then to have been some

¹ Wodrow's *History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland* (Maitland Club), IV.8-11; *God's Justice Exemplified* (Appendix to *Scots Worthies*), Glasgow, 1821, p. xlii.

small reversion for the old man : but his lands were gone—Overnewton, Balshagry, and the rest of them—what he had heired and what he had bought ; above all, Gibson's land, that great and stately tenement standing upon eighteen stately pillars or arches, and adorned with the several orders of architecture.

On 8th Oct., 1720, "by a Voluntary Roup," Walter Gibson, with the concurrence of his Trustees, sold the Balshagrie, Hindland, and Balgray lands to Matthew Crawford, merchant in Glasgow, and the 40/- lands of Whiteinch to Robert Bogle, merchant in Glasgow, and late (1712) bailie there. The price for Balshagrie, etc., was 40,500 merks, the price for Whiteinch is not in any papers I have seen.

Matthew Crawford was one of a family of Crawfurds who for three generations stood high here both in business and in society. The first of them was William Crawford, merchant, Burgess in Glasgow, third son of John Crawford of Cawfurdland and his wife, Janet Cuninghame of Craighs.¹

¹ "I am told," writes dear old Wodrow in 1725, "that the present family of Craufordland, in Cunningham, is so very old, as that from father to son, without any intervention, they recon twenty-two Johns, which is a very singular circumstance, and, I believe, can scarce be paralleled in Scotland. Inquire into it. Bishop Person recons only one hundred and twenty generations from Adam."—*Analecta*, III. 188. "I find the story of this young Craufurdland being the twenty-second John from father to son is certain."—*Ib.* 194. This would beat all to nothing the thirteen successive Mungo Campbells of Netherplace. Unfortunately Wodrow's "certain" story is certainly apocryphal, but the Crawfurds of Crawfordland, had a rare enough pedigree. John Crawford of Crawfordland, who died in 1682, the father of William Crawford, first of Glasgow, was 13th Crawford of Crawfordland. His eldest son, John Crawford of Crawfordland, who died in 1693 (imprisoned as a suspect after Bothwell Brig), married Anna Stuart of Castlemilk, and had three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, John Crawford of Crawfordland, who died in 1744, married Elizabeth Kerr of Morriston, and had five sons and three daughters, of whom Elizabeth is named below. The eldest son, John Crawford of Crawfordland, who died in 1763, married Robina Walkinshaw, heiress of Walkinshaw, and had (with several children who died young) a son, John Walkinshaw Crawford of Walkinshaw and Crawfordland, who died s. p. 1793, aged 72. John Walkinshaw Crawford had a pedigree that would have satisfied even the mother of Candide. Through his father he was 31st in male descent from Thorlongus, reputed founder of all the Crawfurds, and 21st in male descent from Sir Reginald Crawford, undoubted founder of the Ayrshire Crawfurds : through his mother he had an unbroken male descent from the 13th century. He was the last Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, and the last male Crawford of Crawfordland. He joined the British army as a lad, and distinguished himself at Dettingen and Fontenoy. In 1746 he was in trouble with the Powers (like his Bothwell Brig ancestor, but not on the same side) ; and for his devotion to his friend Lord Kilmarnock—he attended him on the scaffold, and laid his mangled remains in the grave—the young man was put at the bottom of the Army List. He rose after all to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the service, and King's Falconer for Scotland. At his death in 1793, unmarried, he left Crawfordland to Thomas Coutts, the London banker. His will was disputed on the ground of Deathbed by his aunt, Elizabeth Crawford, daughter of John Crawford and Elizabeth Kerr, and was eventually in 1806 declared null by the House of Lords. Elizabeth Crawford did not live to see the issue : she died in 1802, aged 93. She had married in 1744

The Crawfurds were a fertile race, and William, being one of seven sons and five daughters, had his own way to make. He made it. He settled here as a foreign merchant, and appears in M'Ure's list "of that other great company," etc.¹ Things throve with him, and in 1696, in equal partnership with Patrick Houston, James Walkinshaw, William Walkinshaw, and James Corbet, leading Glasgow merchants, he founded one of our famous old industrial co-partneries, the Ropework Co., "with its two stately lodgings belonging to the proprietors, great storehouses, spinning houses, garden, and boiling houses."² This was a highly-favoured enterprise. To help its financing the Privy Council granted it exemption from the duty on hemp and other materials, and to help its manufacturing the Town Council granted it the use of the Old Green, which stretched south from St. Enoch's Croft to Clyde and west from Stockwell to Jamaica Street. The Ropework stood in "the open passage from St. Enoch's Croft to Clyde," now known as "Ropework Lane," and the ropewalk stretched thence westward to Jamaica Street, along the north march of the green, and was in use till this century. William Crawford died 21st June, 1703, aged 61, bequeathing £100 Scots to the Merchants' House and a like sum to the Kirk Session.³ By his wife, Martha Miller, daughter of John Miller, apothecary in Kilmarnock,⁴ he

John Howison of Braehead, representative of the Stout Miller of Cramond Brig, who rescued King James V. from the gypsies. Elizabeth Crawford and John Howison left only a daughter, Elizabeth Howison Crawford of Crawford and Braehead, who married the Rev. James Moody, minister at Perth (thereafter known as the Rev. James Howison Moody Crawford). By him she had seven children, of whom at her death in 1823, only one survived, the late well-known and respected William Howison Crawford, of Crawfordland and Braehead. He married in 1808 Janet Esther Whyte, of Newmains, a far out cousin of his own, being great great grand-daughter of William Crawford, first of Glasgow. Their son, John Reginald Howison Crawford, now owns Crawfordland and Braehead. For his good service to King James the hero of Cramond Brig had a grant of arms, with two husbandmen as supporters, holding one a flail, the other a basin and napkin, and a grant of Braehead with the *reddendo* "servitium lavacri in nomine albae fermae." At the famous Holyrood Banquet to George IV., on 24th August, 1822, William Howison Crawford (acting for his mother then living) appeared after dinner, tendered the silver basin filled with rose-water and the napkin of finest Scotch damask, and his majesty was pleased to dip his fingers in the basin and wipe them on the napkin.

¹ M'Ure, p. 170.

² M'Ure, pp. 121, 229.

³ *History of the Merchants' House of Glasgow*, p. 574; M'Ure, p. 212.

⁴ Wodrow speaks in highest praise of Mrs. Crawford and her people. Her mother was "a woman of great piety": her brother, Matthew Miller, was "a rare Christian": she herself was "a secret, hidden excellent Christian": her sister, Mrs. Zuil, was "a very judicious Christian": *her* son, young Zuil, "turned very serious." Matthew Miller owned the estates of Glenlee and Barskimming, and was father of William Miller, W.S., grandfather of Sir Thomas Miller, Town Clerk of Glasgow, and afterwards President of the Court of Session, and great-grandfather of Sir William Miller, Lord Glenlee, long a picturesque figure

had the moderate allowance of four sons and one daughter.¹ His second son

Matthew Crawford succeeded him in his business² and in the Ropework. Things throve with him. He bought up more of the Ropework stock: he owned a great tenement on the east side of Stockwell, opposite the Ropework:³ he bought Balshagrie from Walter Gibson: and he came in in a curious way for Scotstoun and for certain Ropework shares, the property of John Walkinshaw, his partner in the Ropework.⁴ Withal, he was a reader; he was a writer too, and wrote a church history, "the most voluminous yet known":⁵ he did not print it, but the ms. lies safe in the Advocates' Library, ready for an enterprising publisher. Matthew Crawford died in 1744. From some embarrassments or complications, actual or apprehended (I think, in connection with his partner, Walkinshaw), he had on 17th May, 1729, put himself under Trust by the antiquated process of a Bond of Interdiction; in the same spirit when he came in for Scotstoun and the Ropework shares, he had the title to them made out not to himself, but to his eldest son, William Crawford. Finally, on 23rd Oct., 1741, with the consent of his Interdictors, he conveyed to his said son his Balshagrie, Hyndland, and Balgray lands. He had been twice married. By his first wife, Agnes Stewart of Torrance, he left a daughter, who married Sir William Dalrymple of Cousland. By his second wife, Esther Fletcher, co-heiress of Cranstoun and daughter of Esther Cuning-

in the streets of Edinburgh. Matthew Miller's daughter married John Luke of Claythorn, one of our old ex-rentallers.—Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, III. 283; Wodrow's *Analecta*, II. 142, 306; III. 312, 462; IV. 301.

¹ Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, I. 197.

² He seems to have traded to the Baltic. In 1712 he offered to the Merchants' House 8000 "Drunton Dailis" and 72 Barel's of Tar, then on board ship in the road of Port Glasgow. The offer was declined as too high.—*History of Merchants' House*, p. 152. "Matth. Crawford" appears as captain in 1735 of the *Butterfly*, Law, Dinwiddie, & Co., owners, trading to the Streights (of Gibraltar). See list of Clyde shipping in 1735, Gibson's *History of Glasgow*, p. 210. In those days members of our best families went to sea as part of their training. Provost Colin Dunlop appears in Gibson's list as skipper of the *Thistle*, Virginia trader. It must be remembered that under primitive conditions of trading the captain often acted as supercargo. But the Matth. Crawford of 1735 must have been of a younger generation than Balshagrie, probably a nephew. As far back as 1718, Balshagrie appears among the foreign traders who generously agreed to stop 2d. in the £ off seamen's wages for the benefit of decayed mariners (*History of Merchants' House*, p. 602): he was not likely to be going to sea in 1735. In the same shipping list of 1735, "James Crawford" appears as skipper of the *Prince of Orange*, a tramp owned by John Murdoch & Co.

³ M'Ure, p. 128.

⁴ *Old Country Houses*, s.v. Scotstoun.

⁵ Robertson's *Ayrshire Families*, IV. 18.

hame of Enterkine, he left 7 sons and 1 daughter, of whom his eldest son was William Crawford, of Scotstoun and Balshagrie, merchant in Glasgow.

In William Crawford's hands the family fortunes still rose. Scotstoun, which had come from the Walkinshaws, burdened by a heavy bond, he sold in 1749 for £4450 to Richard and Alexander Oswald, merchants in Glasgow, then holders of the bond; but in every other direction he was a buyer. By the disappearance of Patrick Houston and the two Walkinshaws, he came to own $\frac{5}{8}$ of the Ropework stock, James Corbet's heirs owning the rest: he bought of John Wilson (of Shield Hall?) his 3rd of the Old Green Weaving Manufactory: and he set himself to add to his Balshagrie estate. Balshagrie had been blown to pieces at the Reformation: he managed to get hold of the missing bits, and to put the township together again, just as it had been in the days of the Archbishop and the Rentallers.

- (1) In 1741, from George Buchanan, bailie in Glasgow, he bought the $\frac{12}{6}$ land and the $\frac{6}{8}$ land in Balshagray, which George had acquired respectively from Walter Leckie of Mye and John and Alexander Patersons.
- (2) In 1750, from Thomas Dunsmoor of Bankhead (now Kelvinside), merchant in Glasgow, he got (by excambion for the $\frac{25}{1}$ land of Balgray, part of the purchase from Walter Gibson) the $\frac{8}{9}$ land of Balshagrie as acquired by Dunsmoor from James Miller, visitor of the Maltmen in Glasgow.
- (3) In 1750, from Hugh Spreul Crawford of Cloberhill, he got 4 acres of Gartnavel, "lying to the east of Balshagray Muir," a knuckle of Gartnavel which had thrust itself into Balshagray: the purchase carried with it a servitude of a road leading from Gartnavel to the Temple lands of Garscube.
- (4) In 1751, from John Crauford of Milntoun, he got 12 acres of Balshagray "scattered in different parts through" the Crauford lands. These 12 acres, formerly William Anderson's $\frac{4}{1}$ land, had manifestly fallen to Milntoun or Milntoun's predecessors when Balshagrie had given up the ghastly old runrig system, and had divided itself out in fee simple. Though the conveyance of the 12 acres was meant to be final, Milntoun, being hidebound by his tailzie, could only grant a tack of two lives, but he gave Crawford powers, as if full owner, to throw the discontigue riggs into the adjoining lands, and to remove the houses and yards thereon, under the

obligation that, if possession should after all be resumed, the lessee should "find such houses and yards in the toun of Balshagray,"¹ (*i.e.*, in the central cluster of huts for the township), "or adjacent to the lands so sett as should be proper for such a 12 acre mailing."



¹ This must have been a considerable place in the days of Wm. Crawford. Besides Thomas Taylor, smith in Chappelton, who lived on the muir of Balshagrie, we hear of Wm. Dick, weaver (of course, customer weaver) in Balshagrie, and of William Watson, wright in Balshagrie. Then, we hear of the Ward of Balshagrie, the Toun Foot Mailing and the Middle Mailing of Balshagrie, the North Croft and the North Croft Ends of the Toun of Balshagrie. Further, we hear of the Cross of Balshagrie. The Cross may have been an ecclesiastical cross, or I rather think, a cross-roads. There is no cross-roads now on Balshagrie. The only roads through it are the Craw Road and Balshagrie Avenue, the latter formed

By these purchases, William Crawford brought up his Balshagrie lands to the estate of to-day. Further, he set himself to improve the quality, as well as the quantity of his lands. Like his neighbour, Thomas Dunsmoor, he was a noted agriculturist¹—cleaning, levelling, fencing, draining—he opened a coalwork at Balshagrie: he fitted himself up a residence there with office-houses, garden, and cow-park: and he formed and planted Balshagrie Avenue, which is now slowly disappearing before the builder fiend. In business and in society he was connected with the first people of the day: he had inherited the family virtues, and was “a man of singular worth and merit”:² he had his father’s taste for books, and in 1752 had the honour, scarce given to any of the town’s folks, of being admitted to the Literary Society, not one of the twelve “constituent members,” but one of the eleven who were admitted immediately afterwards.³

But not all his virtues and energies and opportunities could save the owner of the *damnosa hereditas*. William Crawford of Balshagrie died in the autumn of 1755,⁴ insolvent, and his whole effects were sold off. For winding up the estate the lawyers constructed machinery so complicated and ponderous that there can scarce have been much money left for any one else, but there is some interesting information in their long papers. The annexed note of the moveable estate may give some idea of a Glasgow merchant’s business in 1755.

by Wm. Crawford, and these both run north and south; but Napier (*Notes and Reminiscences of Partick* p. 5) speaks of an old road as having run west through Dowanhill till about the beginning of this century, when the proprietor of Dowanhill got it shut up. This road was known as the “Roman Road,” and was supposed to have been the stump of a branch line to the Roman Wall at or near West Kilpatrick. A continuation of this road westward would have cut the Craw Road at Balshagrie, and given us the Cross of Balshagrie.—Govan Kirk Session Records, 1st Feb. 1736; 1st, 15th, 21st March and 23rd April, 1741 (kindly shown to me by Mr. A. M. Scott, F.S.A.).

¹ Brown’s *History of Glasgow* (Ed. 1797), II. 179.

² Robertson’s *Ayrshire Families*, I. 203, IV. 19.

³ Duncan’s *Literary History of Glasgow* (Maitland Club), p. 132.

⁴ William Crawford married Mary Murdoch, and left a son Peter who died s. p., and two daughters Ann and Esther. Esther married Henry Ritchie, 2nd son to John Ritchie of Craigton, and had a daughter Janet, who married Samuel Cooper of Ballindalloch, afterwards of Failford, Merchant in Glasgow, and left numerous descendants. The Crawford family tree illustrates the curious persistence of Christian names under the good old Scotch system of nomenclature. Martha and Esther are still names in the family—Martha comes from Martha Miller, mother of Matthew Crawford of Balshagrie, and Esther comes from Esther Cuninghame of Enterkine, mother of his wife Esther Cranston. Matthew, which the Crawfurds got from the Millers, they passed on to the Orrs of Barrowfield.

WILLIAM CRAWFURD'S MOVEABLE ESTATE.

One-half stock-in-trade, etc., of ropework, - - - - -	£1,900	0	0
One-fifth share of ship <i>Cochrane</i> , and cargoes shipped by William Crawford, Andrew Cochrane, and others, - - - - -	£1,675	11	5½
One-fifth share of cargoes of tobacco, etc., imported by Andrew Cochrane & Co.—			
Dividend, 1st Nov., 1757, - - - - -	586	4	2
Do., 1st June, 1758, - - - - -	654	10	7¾
Unrealized, - - - - -	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
		3,016	6 3¼
Two-ninths share in ships <i>Murdoch</i> and <i>Prince</i> <i>William</i> , and cargoes shipped by Murdoch & Co.,	3,687	2	5
Two-ninths share of cargoes of tobacco, etc., im- ported by Murdoch & Co.—			
Dividend, 1st Nov., 1757, - - - - -	878	16	8
Do., 1st June, 1758, - - - - -	423	15	7
Unrealized, - - - - -	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
		5,089	14 8
Three-quarters of an eleventh share of warehouse carried on in name of Neilson & Co., - - - - -	417	6	9
Debt by heirs of Dalrymple of Hermiston, - - - - -	353	13	1
Share of Old Green weaving factory, - - - - -	2,304	8	10⅔
Household furniture, plate, books, etc., sold and unsold, - -	617	5	6¾
<i>Debts—</i>			
John Wilson, bill, - - - - -	£6	6	0
John Wilson and Wm. M'Kain, bill, - - - - -	6	6	0
Sir W. Dalrymple, bill, - - - - -	52	10	0
John Dalrymple, bill, - - - - -	89	4	6
Do., cash book, - - - - -	40	0	0
Partners of Old Green manufactory, Company's books, - - - - -	73	7	0
Robert Graham of Killern's trustee, dividend, -	7	13	5
	<hr/>		
		275	6 11
	<hr/>		
	£13,024	2	1⅔
Precarious subjects, £557 6s. 7d., valued at - - - - -	300	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£13,324	2	1⅔ ¹
	<hr/>		

¹ This Statement shows the miscellaneous joint ventures of a merchant of the day, and the long time they took to work out. The Old Green Weaving Factory must have been a big concern for the time, when £2304 8s. 10⅔d. was set on William Crawford's share, apparently ⅓: his partners in this concern had been his brothers John Crawford, Surgeon, and Alexander Crawford, "Weaver," *i.e.* manufacturer. £617 5s. 6¾d. is a large sum for "Household Furniture." Wm. Crawford's house stood till VOL. II., PT. III.

The real estate was sold under a Decreet of Sale on 25th July, 1759, within the Parliament House of Edinburgh. Balshagrie had been judicially perambulated by Allan Dreghorn of Rochhill, John Crawford of Miltown, Thomas Dunmoor of Bankhead, and James Gray of Dalmarnock, and had been valued by them at £3,750, being 25 years' purchase of £150, the estimated nett rental. But there was an unexpected competition—Richard and Alexander Oswald already owned Scotstoun, and Balshagrie lay into them: Alexander Speirs (Elderslie), then tenant of Balshagrie House, office-houses, garden, and cow-park, at a rental of 15 guineas a year, wished to buy; so did Robert M'Nair (Jeanfield); and so did others. Among them they ran the price up from £3,750, or 25 years' purchase, to £4,540, or over 30 years' purchase. At this it was knocked down to the Oswalds, whose family have held it ever since.¹ Since it came into their hands, there have

about 20 years ago on the west side of Stockwell, immediately north of "Ropework Entry" (now amplified into East Howard Street). It formed part of "a large fore tenement of land solidly built of stone, with polished ashlar front, and consisting of shops and cellars upon the ground story, two flats of lodgings, etc., above, and a garret story, which tenement Mathew Crawford, and after him his son, owned and occupied jointly with James Corbet, and after him his son." The property belonged to them as partners in the Ropework, and the occupancy was divided in this way: the Corbets had the northmost half of the ground story, the first flat of lodgings, and the northmost half of the garret story, and in the "closs" the westmost stable and coalhouse: the Crawfurds had the half of the ground story on the southside of the through-gang, the second flat of lodgings, and the southmost half of the garret story, and in the "closs" the eastmost stable and coalhouse: a brewhouse, a middenstead, and a house of office in the "closs" were common to the two. So occupied, the tenement was to the extent of $\frac{5}{8}$ infest to William Crawford, as holding $\frac{5}{8}$ of the Ropework stock.

¹ The Oswalds very nearly missed Balshagrie. They had sent their Edinburgh agent a limit that would have been of no use, and they only made up their mind for a higher limit too late to advise him by post. They had to send it to him by horse express; and as it was, he had to take it on himself to exceed it by £10. Here is his letter from the Scotstoun repositories:—

Dr. Gentlemen.

Edinr., Wednesday, 25th July,

$\frac{1}{4}$ past 4 afternoon, 1759.

I received yours of the 24th last night by the Bearer your express, and it gives me now great satisfaction that you sent one, for otherways you had lost the purchase. I caus'd Watie Ferguson bid for you, & you'll see by the inclosed note of the offers, that we made it out inch by inch for the £4540, which is just £10 more than your order, & happen'd inavoidably by the Irregularity of the preceeding offers. I heartily wish you Joy of the Purchase, & tho' it is high, I have reason to think you'll be no losers by it. I have sent in this Packet a Copie of the articles of Roup together with your Disposition and Seasine in the warrandice Lands, & am with my best wishes,

Dr. Gentlemen,

Your most obed^t-Servant,

WILL^m BUDGE.

P.S.—I must referr saying anything further till my next, being obliged to go to the Tavern to entertain the Judge, Clerks, &c., with a glass as usual on such occasions.—W.B.

From the same repositories I add a note noway connected with Balshagrie, but illustrating the state

been no more Bands or Wadsetts, no more Apprysings or Decreets of Sale, at Balshagrie. With the Crawfurds' ruin the Crofters' Curse had spent itself.¹

Two views are given of the old house of Balshagrie, a quaint one-storied cottage, with the crow-steps peeping above the thatch: the frontispiece shows the back of the house, and the view inserted above (p. 108) shows the front. Except for the back jamb (added at the end of last century), and the front porch (added thirty years ago), the house is exactly, inside and out, as it was built in 1641 (date carved on lintel) for the mansion-house of an estate of about £2000 a year, present agricultural value. It was built by John Stewart, the last of the Stewarts of Balshagrie, and in it he lay a-dying when he granted

of communications in old days. In a bundle of the Scotstoun Estate Accompts, 1749-1751, is the following entry:—"Dung from Glasgow, Cartage, *Boatage*, &c., to the farm, £66 17s. 10½d." Observe the "*Boatage*." It means that the dung, instead of being carted straight from the Glasgow stable or byre to Scotstoun, had been carted in Glasgow to the river, loaded there on barges, floated down to Scotstoun, unloaded there (doubtless on to sledges), and then dragged out to the fields; that is to say, that with all this handling of a very bulky article for a four miles journey, it was cheaper to send by water than by land. We can hardly realize the difficulty of haulage with the horses and still more the carts and the roads of 1749-51. As late as 1763 in Cardross, further down the Dumbarton Road, wheeled carts were such a novelty that people flocked to see them; they had a few "tumbler carts," which were merely sledges mounted on small "drum" or solid wheels, united by a wooden axle, and all turning together; but traffic even about a farm went mostly on sledges or on horseback, so bad were the roads and so boggy the land. As late as 1769 James Watt says 8 cwt. was the ordinary cart of coals at Glasgow, then a flourishing town of 30,000 inhabitants. As late as 1791 the cart of coals at Ayr was 6 cwt or 4 to the ton.—See Murray's *Old Cardross*, p. 37; James Watt's *Scheme for Making a Navigable Canal from the City of Glasgow to the Monkland Coalierys* (a scarce and curious pamphlet undated but written in 1769), p. 10; Sinclair's *Statistical Account of Scotland*, xxi. 44; *Appendix on Parish of Ayr in 1791*.

¹ The Oswalds, merchants here for several generations, have now broken their Glasgow connection, but they have left a record of it in the Cathedral. Between the two eastmost pillars of the nave eight slabs in the pavement are marked G. O., the initials of George Oswald of Scotstoun. These slabs mark the old family burial place of the Oswalds. Other old Glasgow families have had burial places in the Crypts, but the Oswalds' has been the only family burial place in the Cathedral itself. The right is said to have been given by the Town to Richard Oswald of Scotstoun as a reward for services in the '45. He was one of the Commissioners sent to treat with the rebels for the ransom of the Town after Prestonpans, and was the better able to influence good terms that he had himself some Jacobite tendencies and connections. Since the Crown took over the Cathedral, all right to these burial places has been disallowed, and leave of burial has only been granted to complete a generation or for some such reason. The last Oswald burial was of George Oswald of Auchincruive, who died in 1871. Sheriff Henry Glassford Bell, who died 7th Jan., 1874, was buried a little to the west of the Oswald vault. There will probably never be another burial in the Cathedral. An account of the Oswald family may be found in *Old Country Houses*, s.v. Scotstoun and Shieldhall.

his last Band on 27th February, 1655. William Crawford found the house semi-ruinous, repaired it, gave it 'office-houses, garden, and cowpark,' and formed Balshagrie Avenue, of which a view is given above (p. 119).

The group of buildings which forms the tail-piece stands just inside the gate of Balshagrie, and consists of a wright's shop and adjuncts, occupied by James Watson, wright in Balshagrie. Mr. Watson has an interesting pedigree: he holds an hereditary office. He and his forbears from father to son have been wrights on this same spot for at least 150 years, and are probably descended from the Watsons, who were rentallers in Govan parish before the Reformation. Andrew Watson, wright in Balshagrie, who died in 1740, was father of William Watson, wright in Balshagrie, grandfather of Andrew Watson, wright in Balshagrie, great-grandfather of James Watson, wright in Balshagrie, and great-great-grandfather of James Watson, now wright in Balshagrie, who has secured himself in the old place by feuing it. The existing wright's shop, etc., were built about the end of last century by the second Andrew Watson. They replaced what appears to have been the old steading of the 8/9 land of Balshagrie, which William Crawford got by excamb in 1750 from Thomas Dunsmoor of Bankhead.

To save incessant references I have given no authority for the many statements on Balshagrie and its successive owners which I have drawn from the Title-Deeds and the Decreet of Sale of 1759. The Decreet of Sale (though it might have said its say in less than 130 close written folios) is full of all sorts of information. I venture to give from it two incidental proofs of the low estate in which the 18th century found Scotland, town and country:—

1. The descriptions of two Crawford properties in the Stockwell are "a *ruinous* barn and yeard," and "a fore tenement of land with little back closs and two laigh houses, *which are and have been long ruinous and waste.*" These descriptions have evidently been copied from older title deeds: it was at the beginning of the 18th century that ruins lined our streets. Glasgow was bad enough: "a great number and many of the best of the houses were waste, yea, ther was near fyve hundreth houses standing waste." But Glasgow was noways exceptional: here are a few other specimens. Dumbarton had "a great pairt and many of its best houses waste": Dumfries had "about twentie

tenements on the High Street ruinous, besides some houses in closes": Kirkcudbright, except those possest by their respective herretors, had "all the rest aither waste or ruinous": Lochmaben had "the greatest pairt of its houses uninhabited": Dunbar had "at least a third pairt of its houses uninhabited or ruinous": Craill had "a very great many of its houses altogether ruinous and not inhabited": Tain had "a great pairt of the building waist and turned ruinous": North south east and west, landward and seaward, Lowlands and Highlands, the same picture of desolation meets us. The official record¹ reads like the Domesday Book for Yorkshire after the Conqueror's campaign of vengeance. But the 18th century brought the Union, and already in 1736 M'Ure, though he grumbles away at a temporary back-span, owns to "two hundred new lodgings in Glasgow besides the glass-house and other great manufactories."

2. The country always moves slower than the town, and at the date of the Decreet of Sale, a mechanic, Thomas Taylor, smith in Chappeltoun, tenanted under a lease expiring in 1767, a dwelling-house on the muir of Balshagrie, built of "*timber and divot*." No doubt the "timber" was "swirlie auld moss-oak" dug from the muir, the divot formed roof as well as wall, and the structure (or the style of it) was a survival from the rentallers. Divot-houses (though hardly with mechanics as tenants) may still be found in the remoter Highlands, but it is startling to find them on the Great Western Road *tempo*. George III.

The truth is we forget how much Scotland owes to the 18th century. The changes of the present century are after all changes of degree: the changes of last century were changes of kind, changes from the mediæval to the modern. We had grievances against our English friends before 1707 and after 1707, plenty of them: and by spending our time in sulking and skulking we had the power to rob ourselves of the benefits of the Union. We did better than that. We made the most we could of the wonderful opportunities the Union had after all brought us, and of the muscle and brain we had been born to, and in three generations we made such a transformation of Scotland as may almost be likened to the transformation of Japan in our own day. At the date of the Union of 1707 our new partners knew of Scotland as a savage country, the land in a state of nature, without fences, without roads, without harbours, its paltry towns tumbling in ruins, and they looked on its people much as a Glasgow burgher looked on the bare-legged, bare-headed Highlanders, lean

¹ State and Condition of every Burgh within the Kingdom of Scotland in the year 1692. *Miscellany of Scottish Burgh Record Society*, pp. 53 *et seq.*

and wild as the cattle they drove in along the Rottenrow or Westergate. At the date of the later Union of 1800 they saw Scotland improved out of all kenning, and they owned that its people were running them hard in the race of civilization.



to the top, and the first thing
you see is the top of the mountain
and the first thing you see is the top
of the mountain and the first thing
you see is the top of the mountain

and the first thing you see is the top
of the mountain and the first thing
you see is the top of the mountain
and the first thing you see is the top
of the mountain and the first thing
you see is the top of the mountain

Barshagrie is my Castellum, gif ye it seik
Wt. clay wallis for bellum Barshagrie is my Cast
Court w! smeik, and smelling w! swete, schairne and
Barshagrie is my Castellum gif ye it seik

Sir John Maxwell son of Thomas Maxwell
Southbar . D. April 1607.

see W. Motherwell "Renfrewshire Poet"
Paisley Magazine. Aug 1828 p. 378
quoting MS. vol. Dated 1584 to 1589.

SAINT ENOCH'S SQUARE.

By a coincidence the terminal stations of one of the great railway systems connecting London and Glasgow are known as St. Pancras and St. Enoch's. The names thus linked together in the last quarter of our century, suggest now, accurately enough, a journey between the two cities: but the English traveller whose hagiological knowledge enables him to recognise the southern saint may probably search long enough before he identifies the northern one. To the local antiquary, however, there is no difficulty. For him the chief interest lies in tracing an etymological growth which by transmuting gender has transcended any process of evolution known to the natural world. From the name of the mother of St. Mungo the gradual metamorphosis has proceeded through changing—or perhaps, careless—orthography during four or more centuries.

Thaney,¹ Taneu,² Tannu,³ Theneu,⁴ Tenaw, Tenew, Teneu, Thenaw,⁵ Thenevve,⁶ Thametis,⁷ Thennat, Thennow,⁸ Thames,⁹ Thaness,¹⁰ Thenis,¹¹ Thenna, Themis, Cameda,¹² Tannoch,¹³ Tennoch,¹⁴—with Deny,¹⁵ and Dwywnwen¹⁶ and Denyw in the Welsh *Bonedd y Saint*—are the chief variants of the name as

¹ Vita Kentegerni Imperfecta (*Scot. Historians*, Vol. 5, p. 243).

² Vita Kent. Jocelin (*Scot. Historians*, Vol. 5, p. 169).

³ Vita Kent. Jocelin, *British Mus. MS.* (Bibl. Cott. Vitellius).

⁴ Various spelt; *Lib. Coll. N.D.*, p. 87, *et passim*.

⁵ *Reg. Epis. Glasg.* 426, 497.

⁶ *Brev. Aberd. Pars. Estiv.* xxxiv.

⁷ Camerarius de Scot. Fort. (edn. Paris 1631), p. 164.

⁸ Adam King (cited by Bishop Forbes).

⁹ Conæus de Duplici Statu Religionis (Rome, 1628).

¹⁰ Bower (à Goodall), Vol. I., p. 128.

¹¹ Ussher, *Brit. Eccles. Antiq.* p. 352 *et seq.*

¹² Buik of the Cron, by Stewart (Rolls Series, Vol. II.), probably a misprint for Temeda.

¹³ Place name, Tannochside, in Bothwell Parish.

¹⁴ Wodrow *Analecta*, Vol. IV., 15.

¹⁵ Rees, *Cambro-Brit. Saints*, p. 593.

¹⁶ Rice Rees, *Welsh Saints*, p. 261. Rees mentions Tanen as another form of the name given by John of Teignmouth. At p. 151 he also refers to a Saint Dwywnwen (daughter of Brychan, and sister of Clydai), who by the Welsh bards has been considered the patron of lovers!

found in early writers; and from the latest of them all, *Tennoch*, the transition to the present form, *St. Enoch*, is easily accounted for, knowing as we do what was the Scottish pronunciation down to a recent day of the patriarch who walked with God.

It is not improbable that the original name of the saint may have been *Euna*, which, among the early Scots, came to have the consonant prefixed as an equivalent for *saint* or to facilitate the pronunciation. In the introduction to his edition of the *Vita Sancti Columbæ*,¹ Dr. Reeves has pointed out the peculiar tendency of prefixing consonants to saints' names—a tendency which by occasioning diversity between the spoken and written forms has sometimes led to fictitious canonisations, but in the particular case of Thenaw has conferred on Scotland the unique honour of possessing a *Cænis* among the national saints.²

So much for the history of the name. In the topography of the city *St. Thenaw* is found in the early records designating lands marching with the northern or north western boundary of the common lands of the community, the *Commune Viridarium Glasguense*, or Old Green. Near the beginning of the fifteenth century (c. 1426) a chapel, dedicated to *St. Thenaw*, is mentioned which again in a charter of 1475 is referred to as the shrine of the saint,—*Capella ubi ossa Beate Thenew matris Beati Kentigerni requiescunt prope Civitatem Glasguensem*.³

The Chapel, which was situate *extra Portam Occidentalem prope le Palyartcroft*,⁴ was reached by the *magnus vicus extendens a Cruce Fori versus Capellas Sancti Thomæ marteris et Sancti Tanew*,⁵ but the *magnus vicus*,—or Main Street as we may translate it,—was frequently referred to as *Vicus Sancti Thanew*;⁶ and from the fifteenth down to the end of last century it

¹ Clxx. (*Scot. Histor. Edn.*) for example, *St. Rule, Trowel*; *St. Anthony, Tantan*; *St. Eunan of Aboyne, Thennan*; and *Adamnan's Church at Forglan, Tannan Kirk*. So also in Northumbria *St. Ninian* became *Trinyon* (*vide Barnes' Injunctions, Surtees Society, Vol. XXII. p. 17*), and *Truyon* (*vide Robert Ardean's Will, 22nd October, 1540, Chetham Society*).

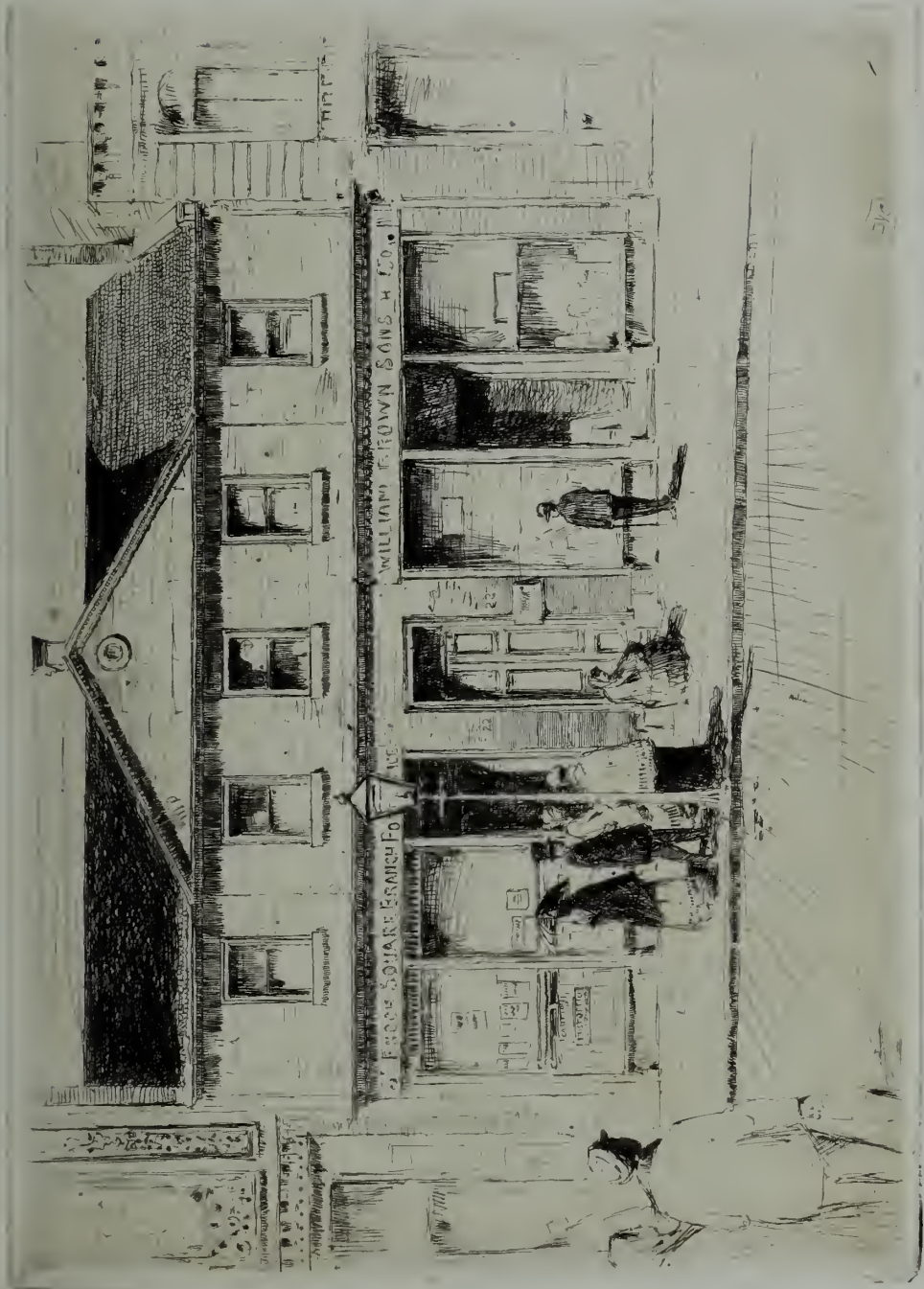
² The remarkable difference in the opening chapters of the *Lives of St. Kentigern*—Jocelin's and the anonymous fragment—appears to be best accounted for by the difficulty experienced by the early biographers, as to the name and family of the mother, and the strange myths relating to the birth of the saint.

³ *Reg. Epis. Glasg.* 426, 497. It is interesting to note that the later charter gifts half a stone of wax for lights to be burned at the tomb of *St. Thenaw* from the lands of *Odingstoune* (*Uddingston*) in the lordship of *Bothwell*, where the lands of *Tannochside*, now the property of *Sir William Hozier*, still perpetuate *Thenaw's* name.

⁴ *Lib. Coll. N.D.*, 138, 140. *Palyartcroft* lay on the north side of the *Magnus vicus*, or *Argyll Street*.

⁵ *Lib. Coll. N.D.*, 244.

⁶ *Lib. Coll. N.D.*, 258 *et passim*.



continued to be generally called by the same name. As *Tennock's Street* indeed it is referred to as late as 1806, and this notwithstanding that Argyll Street was then the official designation which had superseded the still earlier *West Street*.¹

The lands which pertained to the Chapel² were known as St. Thenaw's Croft, but it is difficult now to define with accuracy the boundaries of the territory thus comprehensively designated. The data for determining the extent are at best only a few scattered entries in early chartularies made from time to time by clerks merely as memoranda of changes of ownership, and never intended to be minutely accurate descriptions of the church possessions. These, however, taken together, make it not improbable that the croft extended originally from the lands of Broomielaw Croft on the West to near Stockwell on the East,³ the Old Green being the Southern and St. Thenaw's Street the Northern boundary.⁴ The Chapel itself was situate almost, if not quite, on the site of the present church of St. Enoch. There was a holy well somewhere near the chapel but its exact situation is not known.⁵

By post-Reformation times the name St. Enoch's Croft had come to signify the open fields in the immediate vicinity of the chapel,—some eight or ten acres Scots; and it is with this contracted area, or a portion of it, that we are now more particularly concerned.

After 1560 the ownership of the Croft is not easily traced for nearly seventy years; on the whole, however, the evidence tends to the conclusion

¹ Chapman's Picture of Glasgow.

² From the fact that the Chapel had *Sepulturam* it possessed doubtless from the first the character of a parish church, although properly speaking, only styled in pre-Reformation times *Capella Parochialis*. It is called *Ecclesia* once at least in the *Liber Coll. N.D.* p. 140.

³ *Lib. Coll. N.D.* p. 258. *Diocesan Register*, Vol. II. p. 116. Reg. Mag. Sig. (1580-93 tit. 2105).

⁴ The burn, known as St. Enoch's Burn, was, I think, the march between St. Enoch's Croft and Broomielaw Croft. A Report printed in the *History of the Merchants' House* (p. 191) might be read as meaning that the former Croft crossed the burn and marched with Broomielaw by some less natural boundary, but it becomes clear when one peruses it carefully that the lands there referred to as in dispute included a portion of both Crofts. In *Glasgow, Past and Present*, Vol. II. p. 315, St. Enoch's Croft is referred to as having extended from Saltmarket to Broomielaw, but I can find no evidence to warrant the statement.

⁵ Tradition is favourable to "a spot in the vicinity of the church," and Mr. Macgeorge leads "hearsay" evidence in support of it: *vide Old Glasgow*, p. 145. Senex thinks it was "in Argyll Street opposite the entry to St. Enoch's Wynd," *Glasgow, Past and Present*, Vol. III. p. 428; and from the fact that in several writings there are wells referred to in St. Enoch's Wynd and St. Enoch's Lane it might be surmised that some one of them was the holy well; but, at most, it is mere guessing now to attempt to localise it particularly.

that several individuals shared in the spoliation of the Churchmen.¹ The best authenticated case of private ownership dates from 1629, in which year the Merchants' House purchased from "Alex^r. Thomsoune sone and air of umq^{le} John Thomsoune, touns clerk of Glasgow" the "three aikeris of arrabill land or thairby wit y^e yaird and pertinents lyand within the territorie of the burghe in y^t Croft callit Saint Tenewis Croft."² These lands continued in the possession of the Merchants' House down to the year 1750.³ How they were lost by that body and acquired by the Magistrates is worth telling.

In the Town Council Minutes between the years 1768 and 1775⁴ one frequently finds vague references to negotiations then pending between the Magistrates and the Merchants touching the proprietary rights of St. Enoch's Croft, but it is from a Report⁵ submitted to the Merchants' House in 1770 that the fullest information is obtainable. It would appear that in 1750 the Magistrates had approached the Merchants with the view of acquiring "St. Enochs Kirk yard and a part of the Croft on the east side of the burn" for the special purpose of a market for live cattle, the Council undertaking "to enclose the ground and to pay a yearly duty."⁶ The Magistrates evidently deeming the bargain concluded, paid the "yearly duty" from 1751 to 1769, and a Draft Contract of Ground Annual was prepared but not executed. In the last mentioned year, however, the Merchants inhibited their Collector from receiving any further payments from the Magistrates, and minuted their

¹ The Lukes of Claythorn, *Glasgu Facies*, 1086: John Wilson, Merchant, Glasgow (c. 1746) possessed several acres in St. Enoch's Croft, *Old Glasgow Houses*, p. 235. The conveyance from Thomsoune to the Merchants seems to have conveyed also the lands of Cunynglaw, and if these were the same as "Cunynglaw lying in the Barony Parish," one might surmise that the Boyds of Kilmarnock may, about 1560, have also had a share of St. Enoch's Croft among their considerable church spoils. *Vide* the *Diocesan Register*, Vol. I. p. 107. St. Nicholas Hospital possessed at the Reformation many of the feu-duties payable from the Croft lands, and some of these in comparatively recent times have been redeemed, as appears by writs recorded in the Burgh Register of Sasines.

² After this paper was in type I saw the Sasine in favour of the Merchants (in the protocol of John Hutcheson) in the Town Clerk's Office, Sasine Department, "*Register, Vol. 1625-30*," p. 223. It is in Latin. The transcription which I made is too long for this note. The "yaird" is mentioned as a garden (*hortus*). The boundaries are "between the lands lately belonging to John Tassie, and now to Thomsonne and others on the east; the Old Green (*viridarium*) on the south; the burn (*torrentis St. Tenewis*) on the west, and the highway (*via regia*) on the north."

³ It is interesting to know that this was the earliest acquisition of heritable property by the Merchants' House.

⁴ T. Council Minutes; Nov., 1768, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772; 27 Jany. and 2 Oct., 1775. Here I would take the opportunity of acknowledging the very friendly assistance given to me by Mr. Robert Renwick, Depute Town Clerk, in examining the Council Minutes and Burgh Register of Sasines.

⁵ *Supra*.

⁶ The Market does not seem ever to have been held there.

repudiation of the unsigned Contract as a foundation of a Conveyance of the lands to the City; at the same time protesting against the Town Council's "possession of the ground and holding it since 1754¹ and selling and disposing thereof." The question in dispute is thus easily understood. The claim of the Magistrates clearly was that the Contract although unsigned had been followed by possession, and so was perfected, on the principle of *rei interventus*. On the other hand, the Merchants were contending that the bargain had been unauthorised by the House; that the payments received by the Collector, as evidenced by "jottings in his books," were accepted by him in error of fact; and that the terms of the alleged grant were never fixed. The Magistrates in 1770 had obtained an opinion from the Lord Advocate favouring their claim, but the Merchants refusing to accept it as conclusive, the parties agreed eventually to submit their differences to arbitration. Following on the decret-arbital²—which was against the Merchants' House—a Contract of Ground Annual was entered into and recorded on 31st October, 1775, whereby for a grassum and an annual of £13 with duplicand every nineteenth year, the Magistrates acquired about eight acres Scots,³ and thus were seised *inter alia* in the ground which, a few years later, was given off in lots as sites for houses in the Square. The description of the lands so conveyed is interesting:—"All and whole the Park called Saint Enochs, containing 4 acres 3 roods 38 falls, with a small enclosure adjoining thereto on the west now in part built upon, measuring 2 acres 3 roods and 76 falls or thereby, in all eight acres wanting sixteen falls, bounded on the East by the Old Kiln and houses on the back of the . . . Wynd and the burn and bridge on the head of the Old Green;⁴ on the South by the ditch that runs along the side of the new Ropewalk by the houses and inclosures belonging to the Glass-house, and by the back of the old Coalree formerly belonging to Duke

¹ About this time the Magistrates granted some tacks of portions of the ground.

² The Arbiters were Robert Macqueen (afterwards Lord Braxfield, J.C., 1788), and Ilay Campbell (afterwards Lord President, 1789).

³ Partly St. Enoch's Croft and partly Broomielaw Croft.

⁴ The burn referred to is St. Enoch's Burn, which struggled downwards a little to the west of Buchanan Street, forming throughout part of its course the northern and western boundary of the Royalty. It crossed Argyll Street at the foot of Mitchell Street, where there was a stone bridge, one of "the three bridges within the town" referred to by Mr. Ure. Its course southwards was behind the houses on the west side of the Square. Before the removal of the Glasswork which stood near the extreme west end of the Old Green, the burn seems to have been slightly diverted in an easterly direction, probably by means of a culvert, as if to clear these works. The stone bridge referred to in the description afforded means of communication between the Old Green, St. Enoch's Croft, and Broomielaw Croft.

Hamilton;¹ on the West by the east side of the yeard on the back of James Thomson's houses and by the lands belonging to Bailie James Donald fewed by the Laird of Blythswood, and adjoining to the Smithfield; and upon the North by the King's highway leading to Partick." The wynd, which in the contract is referred to by a name rather too descriptive² to be repeated here, was afterwards known as St Enoch's Lane.

While the negotiation with the merchants was proceeding it is evident that the ancient city was rapidly enlarging its borders in a westerly direction. Dunlop Street had been opened in 1772, Miller and Clyde Streets a year later, and in 1777 Andrew Buchanan, merchant in Glasgow, was advertising "an improvement on his former plan," and proposing "to take down his house in Argyll Street, and to make the entry to his intended street correspond exactly with opposite the entry leading into St. Enoch's Square." The plan of the modern city was thus appearing in embryo.

The proprietor of Buchanan Street had evidently been calculating the probable effect of the perpending changes in the neighbourhood of his property. What exactly his "former plan" may have been we do not now know,³ but the improvement advertised in 1777 was unquestionably the result of his prudential foresight in rightly estimating the advantages of a thoroughfare running from the river and opening up the fields stretching away to the north behind his house, thus providing another branch to the *magnus vicus* then generally spoken of as West Street, and only beginning to be called by the present name, Argyll Street. For ten years at least before 1777 the laying out of St. Enoch's Croft for building purposes had been under discussion in the Council. There is a minute, of date 23rd December, 1766 empowering the Magistrates "to sett the Old Green and St. Enoch's Croft" either "from year to year or for a term of years." By another minute authority is given (27th August, 1767) to sell by lots, on the best terms obtainable, the Old Green; and in 1768, as if the project was promising to

¹ Probably this coalree had only recently been removed to the line of the partially formed street (now Jamaica Street). His Grace the Duke of Hamilton owned until very recently, if he does not still, a small plot of ground in Jamaica Street.

² Verbum quod voce pueri utitur *cacare* significans.

³ In part we do know, but Mr. Buchanan seems to have had many schemes in his mind before he finally resolved on Buchanan Street. In 1771, for example, he advertised in the *Glasgow Journal* as follows:—"On suitable encouragement he will open a street opposite to that street whereof the house possessed by Bailie Dunsmore forms the west side, the short street leading into St. Enoch's Square."—*Vide Frazer's Making of Buchanan Street.*

be successful, the trees growing on the Old Green "are ordered to be sold by public roup." Next comes authority to sell to John Robertson, wright in Glasgow,¹ at the rate of "twenty pence per square yard," any lot in St. Enoch's Croft he may select for the erecting of a dwelling. This, strictly speaking, begins the history of SAINT ENOCH'S SQUARE.

On 30th September, 1768,² a conveyance was granted to Robertson, from the terms of which we learn that the whole square had previously been laid out "in regular and uniform" lots, according to a plan prepared by James Barry, land surveyor in Glasgow.³ The plan showed in all twenty building stances, beginning at the tenement fronting Argyll Street adjoining the corner one on the north-east side at the entrance to the square, and continuing on the east, south, and west sides until it again turned into Argyll Street at the north-west corner.

That one shilling and eightpence per square yard was considered at the time to be only a fair market price is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that the entire lots were not disposed of for more than a quarter of a century after a start had been made. So slow indeed appear to have been the sales that the Magistrates on 1st December, 1776, resolved "to sett" the unoccupied lots by public roup for a term of seven years. From the *Burgh Register of Sasines* we can know the order in which the buildings were erected.

Robertson selected lots 19 and 20 on Barry's plan—that is to say, the north-west corner of the square, with frontage to Argyll Street—a block of building afterwards known as Robertson's Court. In 1770 William Horn, Deacon of the Wrights in Glasgow, completed the corresponding tenements on the north-east side, with frontages to Argyll Street—lots 1 and 2 on Barry's plan—the block then known as Horn's Court. These tenements have been altered from time to time to adapt them to present day requirements, but the upper stories and pediments exhibit the original design almost untouched.

Further development is not again heard of until 1780, when Provost

¹ One of the Magistrates of the city.

² *Burgh Register of Sasines*.

³ A plan in the Town Clerk's office (although not signed by Barry) is evidently the one that was used in connection with the sales of steadings. The south end of the Square is merely indicated tentatively. No site for a church is shown on it. But about 1769 the development of Howard Street had commenced, and another plan (also by Barry) showing 13 steadings, is referred to in the titles of some of the properties (*vide* Disposition to Michael Bogle, 31st August, 1769). This later plan evidently disarranged the tentative numbering of the lots of the south end of St. Enoch's Square.

French laid the foundation of "the new parish church of Saint Enoch"¹ on the site of the ancient chapel, situate at the centre of the south end of the square. The church, which was completed about 1782, was for eight years the sole building within the square.

Between 1790-94 the east side of the square was completed. John Brown, wright in Glasgow, erected in 1790 the lodging at the south-east corner,² and four years later the adjoining tenement on the north side of Howard Street. Robert Muirhead, merchant in Glasgow in 1791, built a lodging³ immediately to the south of Horn's Court. The Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow acquired the adjoining steading, lot 4, in 1790, and erected in the following year their Hall, which for long was regarded as one of the finest architectural examples of public buildings within the city.⁴ The lodging to the south of Surgeons' Hall was erected by Mr. William Clark, collector of the Customs in Glasgow, "a gentleman who appears," says Senex,⁵ "to have speculated largely in house property in these days."

On the west side building operations between 1790-95 were chiefly in Howard Street and Jamaica Street, where William Neilson, wright in Glasgow, and George Murdoch, and his partner, George Yuille, timber merchants, were busily erecting dwelling-houses in flats.⁶ In 1795, James Reid, wright in Glasgow, erected the five self-contained lodgings (lots 14 to 18 on Barry's plan) between the corner of Howard Street on the south and Robertson's Court on the north, and these he sold or leased on completion to private gentlemen. The southmost of the five was purchased by Mr. George Murdoch.⁷

¹ Designed by J. Jaffray. It is mentioned as an "oblong building, with a portico in the Doric Order on the north front and an elegant spire." Its spire still watches o'er the town, but its portico and other walls were taken down in 1827 and replaced by the present edifice, designed by David Hamilton.

² Afterwards occupied by John Hamilton of North Park, wine merchant, thrice Lord Provost of the city.—*Vide Minute Book of the Board of Green Cloth* (1809-20), privately printed, 1891.

³ Number 3 on Barry's plan, but called "lot number one" in the Disposition.

⁴ Designed by John Craig: a two-story building in the neo-classic style of the period. Besides the Main Hall, it had two large apartments, in one of which was kept the library of the Faculty of Physicians, and in the other (between c. 1793 and 1804) Stirling's Library. The Philosophical Society meetings were held in the Hall for many years. The title in favour of the Faculty is taken to the President, Visitor, and Treasurer.

⁵ *Glasgow, Past and Present*.

⁶ In the title deeds granted by the Magistrates, the steadings in Howard Street and Jamaica Street are mentioned as "part of St. Enoch's Croft purchased from the Merchants' House." So far as they were west of St. Enoch's Burn, it simply was perpetuating the error of the Merchants in calling a portion of Broomielaw Croft by a wrong name, St. Enoch's Croft being wholly on the east of the burn.

⁷ Lord Provost of the city in 1766-67. King George III. is said to have remarked when Mr. Mur-

Saint Enoch's Square had thus become in the last decade of the 18th century a fashionable quarter where some of the best residences were to be found: "very fine houses" is the phrase of the author of the *Picture of Glasgow*. What it looked like then we know from the engraving in Denholm's *History of Glasgow*—a view which agrees well with the description given by Cyril Thornton¹ when he presented himself as a guest "at the door of the Lord Provost's mansion":—"A square of sombre and dreary aspect, the centre of which instead of being as usual laid out in walks and shrubbery, was, with true mercantile sagacity, appropriated to the more profitable purpose of grazing a few smoky and dirty-looking sheep." Its "palisade" enclosing the central parterre was perhaps a degree worse than the park railing which does duty to-day in George Square; but a comparison of past and present, to be fair, requires less apology for defect in the aesthetic then than now. The etching which accompanies these notes delineates one of the original dwellings (lot 18 on Barry's plan), in some ways the most characteristic relic, excepting only the Spire of St. Enoch's Church, now to be found in the square proper. The house, it will be observed, has adapted itself to its environment, and probably few people who pass along the busy thoroughfare wonder at it or think of it as separate and of another time. The pediment and upper story are unchanged, and if for the shops we substitute windows on each side of the entry, which was originally the front door, it will be easy to imagine what it looked like when its occupant was Mr. William Brown,² next neighbour to Mr. Andrew Hunter of Cessnock,³ and others of like degree. As one of the five lodgings built by Reid it may be taken as a specimen of the others on the west side, and for that matter, of those on the east side as well, for,

doch was presented at Court that he was the handsomest Scotsman he had ever seen.—*Glasgow, Past and Present*, vol. III. p. 102.

¹ *The Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton*, by Hamilton (*Blackwood & Son*, 1842), chap. viii. The descriptions of Glasgow society are much like the Sketches of J. Gibson Lockhart in *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*. Far more interesting as a literary association relating to the square is the reference by Frank Osbaldistone to the importunity of Andrew Fairservice to get him to attend service "in St. Enoch's Kirk, where a soul-searching divine is to haud forth," and Bailie Nicol Jarvie's "gaping as if he wad swallow St. Enox Kirk and sitten up reading gude books till it chappit twal." These at any rate are two examples of the many anachronisms found in the splendid romances of the great Wizard.

² Mr. William Brown appears to have used it as an office or warehouse from the first, not as his private residence. For an interesting account of Mr. Brown, *vide The Glasgow Herald* of 1st October, 1884.

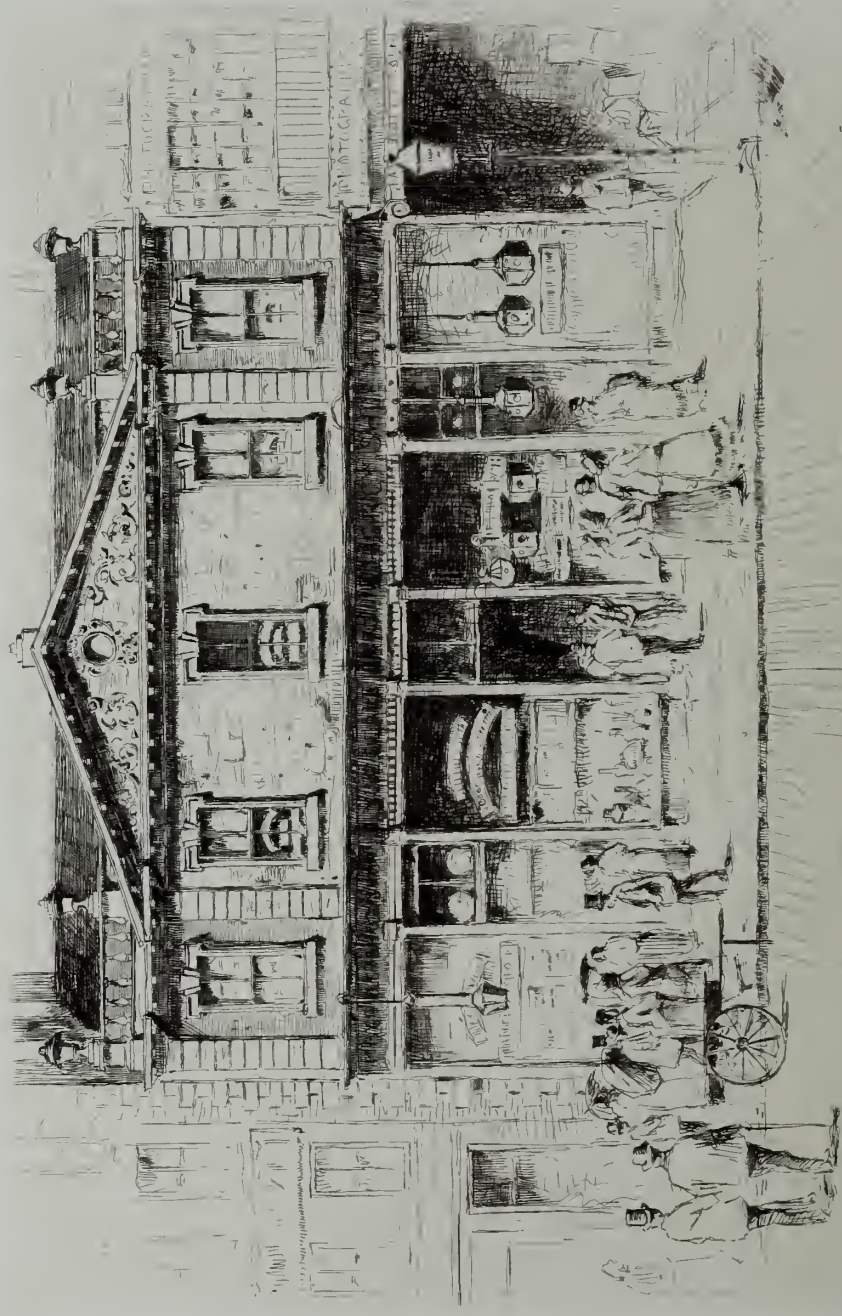
³ Andrew Hunter, manufacturer, lived in St. Enoch's Square constantly until he built Cessnock. His house was a portion of the hotel now known as *His Lordship's Larder*.

except in minor detail of the front elevations, one house resembled another like double cherries: honest dwellings all of them, making no great pretensions, but accessible and comfortable-looking, and in their way dignified, if not to be styled imposing.

As a fashionable residential quarter, however, the square was destined to have but a short day.¹ Less than forty years after completion we find it in that state of transition with which dwellers in towns are so familiar—the private residence giving place to the merchant's office and the wareroom: and since 1835, if not earlier, it has been the very heart of stirring and living commerce. What its future may be when railway and subway have further developed it who can say? For speaking truly, one generation merely leaves its work unfinished to be carried out by the succeeding: there is no such thing as finality—

*Tempora sic fugiunt pariter, pariterque sequuntur:
Et nova sunt semper. Nam quod fuit ante, relictum est;
Fitque quod haud fuerat: momentaque cuncta novantur.*

¹ From the *Glasgow Directory* of 1821 it will be found that the Barrowfield Coal Company's office was then No. 21. At No. 29 Mrs. Andrew Milligan, toy dealer, had her house or shop; while No. 3 was occupied by Daniel Hunter, tailor. It was thus becoming more mixed. Earlier, Laurence Craigie had occupied (c. 1807) the southmost house but one on the east side. Colin Dunlop Donald was still occupying No. 30, the second house from Howard Street on the west side, and he continued there till 1846. Near his house, if not next to it, was the residence of Mr. Alex. Dunlop, surgeon. One might with some trouble by searching through the Directories, allocate the occupants of different times, but there is nothing to be gained by it for a paper like the present.



172

THE DUNLOP MANSION.

ON the south side of Argyle Street, a little to the east of Dunlop Street, stands a house which strikes the most casual observer as different from the buildings around it. As has been well said, it seems to stand like an ancient aristocrat among its neighbours ; and in this it is a good type of the man who built it and the class to which he belonged. The history of this house has been so well told by John Buchanan¹ that it need here be only summarised. In 1748 Colin Dunlop of Carmyle, son of James Dunlop, second of Garnkirk, bought from John Wilson of Shieldhall a large slice of St. Enoch's Croft,² extending from near Moodie's Court westward almost to Maxwell Street and southward nearly to the river. In 1750 he gave off part of this ground to Provost Murdoch, who, on it, built the house afterwards occupied as the Buckshead Inn. Shortly thereafter Colin Dunlop built for his town residence the house shown in the illustration. When this house was built the situation was almost rural. The town stopped at the head of Stockwell Street. West of that a few barns, malt kilns, and thatched cottages were scattered here and there along the Dumbarton Road. To the north, south, and west there were fields and market gardens. The trail of the speculative builder was not then over all, and Glasgow was not as now, girdled with a ring of desolation. It was more like such a town as Renfrew or Dumbarton now, where real country begins as soon as the town ends. Not only the situation but the house was kenspeckle. In those days men of good quality and fortune were content in a flat. Few aspired to the dignity of a whole house to themselves, still fewer to such a

¹ *Glasgow, Past and Present*. Glasgow, 1884. Vol. i. p. 511.

² For an account of St. Enoch's Croft, see page 129 of this Series.

large and handsome house as this. Almost the whole of the interior has been changed beyond recognition, but the drawing-room, with a coved ceiling in the graceful plaster work of last century, can still be made out in the second story.

Colin Dunlop occupied this house till his death in 1777. In the following year it was sold to John Good, Merchant, for £1850. He died in 1796, and, four years after, his Trustees sold it to John Wilson, the Town Clerk, and William Clark of Kerse, Collector of Customs at Glasgow. Soon after it became the exclusive property of Mr. Wilson. This gentleman, who entered the Faculty of Procurators in 1771, and afterwards became Town Clerk, in addition to this house and other property in the city, owned the lands of Kelvinbank, now partly built over and partly included in the Kelvingrove Park. Mr. Wilson died in 1805, and was succeeded by his nephew, Dr. William Rae, who had some celebrity in his day as an eastern traveller. Dr. Rae took the name of Wilson, and held the property till his death. It now belongs to Messrs. Hugh & William Gardiner.

COLIN DUNLOP of Carmyle was a cadet of Dunlop of Garnkirk, who was a cadet of Dunlop of Dunlop. The Dunlops were an old family in Cuninghame, and doubtless got their name from the lands of Dunlop in the parish of that name in the north of Ayrshire. Various derivations of the name have been given. According to some¹ "there was among the Danes who infested this country a man of extraordinary strength and stature, and that upon a time to show, I suppose, his extraordinary folly, he made a remarkable leap from a hill in the neighbourhood of the place where the church now stands, and that to this incident the hill itself and the parish are indebted for their name." Others prefer the less picturesque derivation of *Dun lùb*, "the hill of the bend, angle, or little glen,"² which agrees well enough with more than one site in the parish. It is certain that there were Dunlops in Ayrshire at an early date. "Dom Willelmus de Dunlop" is mentioned as a Consenter in an Indenture between Godfrey de Rosse and the Burgesses of Irvine in 1260.³ There is also a Neil Fitz Robert de Dulap who in 1296 signed the Ragman Roll. Timothy Pont, by the way, mentions a tradition about these early Dunlops and their connection with

¹ Old Statistical Account, IX. 534.

² Johnston's *Place Names of Scotland*, p. 96. Edin. 1892.

³ *Muniments of the Royal Burgh of Irvine*. Ayrshire and Galloway Archæological Association, 1890, p. 5.

the family of Ross, which is not quite of a piece with the honourable appellation of *Dominus* and the fact of a man being of sufficient importance to sign the Ragman Roll. "Dunlop," says Pont,¹ "ane ancient strong house, fortified with a deipe foussie of watter and planted with goodly orchards. It is also named Hunthall, because, say they, the ancient possessor thereof was Huntsman to Godofred Ross. . . . It belongs to James Dunloppe of that same and chieffe of his name." It is, of course, possible that the huntsman may have held it before it was acquired by the Dunlops. It may be surmised, with some probability, that Gulielmus de Dunlop and Neil Fitz Robert de Dulap owned the lands of that name, but there is no evidence of the fact. We have no information as to the extent of the possessions of these early Dunlops, but if they were confined to the district from which they get their name, which is a high pastoral country, they were probably of no great value. After the somewhat discreditable performance of Neil Fitz Robert de Dulap they disappear, owing, it is suggested, to their having taken Baliol's side against Robert Bruce. Paterson² says that there is a James Dunlop whose possession of these lands in the fourteenth century is evidenced by a Valuation of the County of Ayr. Paterson's account of the family up to the end of the sixteenth century is so inaccurate that we should like to see the Valuation before accepting the statement. Paterson,³ on the alleged authority of a Charter by Blair of Blair, also states that a John de Dunlop was a member of this family and owner of these lands in 1407, and Robertson, a more cautious person, in his *Ayrshire Families* inserts this John de Dunlop in the pedigree. We should, however, like to see the Charter before accepting John de Dunlop, for Dunlop is held of the Crown, and not of Blair of Blair. Besides, on 26th October, 1451, James the Second confirmed William Earl of Douglas and his heirs in the lands of Dunlop,⁴ and we know from Nisbet that the Douglasses had owned these lands from nearly the beginning of the fifteenth century. As matter of fact, the first of the name we can really identify as holding the lands of Dunlop is Constantine Dunlop, who died before 1511. Regarding the Dunlops, Nisbet says, *apropos* of Neil Fitz Robert de Dulap—"If this be a predecessor of *Dunlop* of That-ilk, and if

¹ *Topographical Account of the District of Cuninghame, Ayrshire*, compiled about the year 1600 by Mr. Timothy Pont. Maitland Club, Glasgow, 1858, p. 16.

² *History of Ayrshire*, IV. p. 227. Edin. 1866.

³ *Ibid.* Vol. IV. p. 228.

⁴ *Register of Great Seal, 1424-1513*, Edin. 1882. p. 113.

they had the lands of *Dunlop*, they have gone from them again, for they are in the Family of *Douglas* after this, as a part of the Barony of *Stewarton*, for in the Marriage Articles betwixt *John* Earl of *Buchan*, son to the Duke of *Albany* and Lady *Elizabeth Douglas*, daughter of *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, in the year 1413 he gives him the lands of *Dunlop*, &c., as from the original I have seen in the Register. However, after this the surname of *Dunlop* got or recovered the Lands of *Hunthall* in *Dunlop*, of which *Constantine Dunlop* is Proprietor, and were in Non entry in 1483, since the decease of *Alexander Dunlop*, his guidshire. This *Constantine Dunlop*, who is first designed of *Hunthall*, comes to be designed of That-ilk in the year 1499; the succeeding Laids of *Dunlop* are come of him.”¹

Leaving aside the supposed lairds of *Dunlop*, the known pedigree begins with

CONSTANTINE DUNLOP of *Hunthall* or *Dunlop*. He must have had a father, but his father's name is not known. His grandfather's name was *Alexander Dunlop*, and we may infer that *Alexander* had owned *Hunthall* for *Nisbet* says that *Constantine* owned the lands of *Hunthall*, which were in non-entry in 1483 since the death of his grandfather, *Alexander Dunlop*. *Constantine Dunlop*'s designation varies in a puzzling manner. Sometimes he is of *Hunthall*, then of that *Ilk*, then of *Hunthall* again. The earliest mention of him is in a Grant by *Alexander*, first Lord *Home*, to *Thomas*, his son, dated 14th April, 1478,² in which *Constantine Dunlop* is described as of that *Ilk*. This is perplexing, for if he did not succeed to *Dunlop* till 1483, on his grandfather's death, it is hard to see why he was called of *Dunlop* in 1478. In 1489 “*Constityne dunlop of the hunthall*” is ordained by the Lords of Council to pay “*henrj Rind*,” burgess of *Edinburgh*, £20 Scots.³ In 1493 he is designed as of that *Ilk* in a Summons at the instance of *John the Ross* against him.⁴ In 1505 “*Constantyne Dunlop of the Hunthall*” is Witness to a Contract between *Matthew*, Earl of *Lennox*, and *Alexander Steuard* of the *Galstone*.⁵ His last appearance is in a Notarial

¹ Historical and Critical Remarks on Prynne's History so far as concerns the Submission of Fealty sworn by the generality of the Scots Nation to King Edward I. of England, in 1292, 1296, 1297, &c., commonly called the Ragman Roll, p. 38, in *A System of Heraldry*, by *Alexander Nisbet*, Gent. Folio. Edin. 1742. Vol. II. *Nisbet* is not quite accurate in this statement for *Constantine Dunlop* is designed as of That *Ilk* as early as 1493.

² Tenth Report Historical MSS. Commission. Appendix, Part I. p. 15.

³ Acta Dom. Concilii, 5th October, 1478, to 15th November, 1495, p. 127.

⁴ Acta Dom. Concilii, p. 298.

⁵ The Lennox, by Sir William Fraser, K.C.B. 4to. Edin. 1874. Vol. II. p. 176.

Instrument dated 29th June, 1506, which narrates that Ninian Steuart, Sheriff of Bute, had promised to the daughters of Alexander Mungumre, late lord of Giffin, and Jonet Dunlop, one hundred merks Scots, to be paid at the sight *inter alios* of Constantine Dunlop.¹ One of the Witnesses to this Notarial Instrument is "John Dunlop, son and apparent heir of Constantine Dunlop of that Ilk." He was succeeded by his son

JOHN DUNLOP, who possessed the estate for but a short time. Paterson says that in 1492 he married Marion Douglas, and had a son Alexander.² It is certain he had a son Alexander, and he may have married Marion Douglas. Paterson, however, gives no authority for this. Some doubt is thrown on the statement by the fact that in a Charter³ dated 6th June, 1553, Queen Mary granted to James Dunlop, son of Alexander Dunlop, the forty shilling land of old extent of Over Auldhall, which had been in the hands of the Crown for forty years or thereby, from 12th July, 1551, from the death of John Dunlop, James Dunlop's grandfather. In this Charter Helena Cunynghame, widow of John Dunlop, is mentioned as still alive. John Dunlop was probably a young man at his death, so it is not likely that he had been twice married. Paterson says he died in 1509,⁴ and was succeeded by his son

ALEXANDER DUNLOP. According to Paterson, he married Helen Cuninghame, but it would rather appear from the Charter last quoted that she was his mother. He is designed as of That-ilk in a Charter by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, to Alexander Stuart of Galston, dated 28th July, 1511.⁵ Alexander Dunlop got a Charter under the Great Seal, dated 20th February, 1549,⁶ confirming a settlement he had made of his lands of Dunlop, "nuncupatas Hunthall et Over Aldhall extenden ad 20 marcat antiqui extentus," and "18 solidat 4 denant ext. de Nethirhall (sive Nethir Aldhal)," and "advocatione clericatus parochie de Dunlop" on his son James, whom failing, his sons Constantine, Robert, Andrew, and Alexander. Thanks to Pitcairn and the publication of the *Register of the Privy Council*,

¹ *Tenth Report Historical MSS. Commission. Appendix, Part I.* p. 19.

² Paterson, Vol. IV. p. 228.

³ *Register of Great Seal*, 1546-1580, p. 177.

⁴ *History of Ayrshire*, Vol. IV. p. 228.

⁵ *Register of Great Seal*, 1424-1513, Edin. 1882, p. 777.

⁶ *Register of Great Seal*, 1546 to 1580. Edin. 1883. p. 93.

⁷ Alexander Dunlop in 1539 bought half of the lands of Nethir Auldhall, extending to an 18/4 land of old extent from Leonard Clerk of Aldhall. *Register of Great Seal*, 1513-1546. Edin. 1882, p. 464.

we know more about him than about his forbears. On 6th October, 1541, he "came in will"¹ for abiding from the Convention of Lords, at Dumfries. A dark tragedy overshadowed his later years. On 16th February, 1558, it is recorded in Pitcairn that "Alexander Dunlop of that Ilk found surety (Neil Montgomery of Langschaw) to underly the law at the next Justice-aire of Air for art and part of the cruel slaughter of Andrew Dunlop his son committed in July last."² There is no record of any trial, so we may hope that the charge was unfounded, and that the old man was not guilty of a crime conspicuous for horror, even in Pitcairn's bloody pages. Alexander Dunlop died in or before 1564, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES DUNLOP, who married Isabel, daughter of Gavin Hamilton of Orbieston,³ and had two sons, James and Allan. On 14th December, 1564, James Dunlop was on the jury at the trial of Barnard Fergusson of Kilkerran for a daring contempt of Court.⁴ Kilkerran was accused of having, along with others, in the Sheriff's Court of Ayr, while the Sheriff was sitting on the Judgment Seat, "crewalie invadit John Crawford of Camlarg and utheris being with him in cumpany with drawin swerdis and stavis for thair slauchteris." Unhappy was a juryman's lot in those days. If you convicted the prisoner you most probably had a feud on hand for years. If you let the panel off, you were indicted by His Majesty's Advocate for His Majesty's interest. The latter was James Dunlop's fate. He was on the jury at the trial, in 1576, of Johnne Muntgumrie of Scottistoun and others, for hamesucken, oppression, and theft, and let off one of the accused, Robert Bent, Muntgumrie's servand.⁵ For this the whole jury were, on 31st January, 1577, put on their trial for "wilful error in assize."⁶ Unfortunately, the result is not given.

James Dunlop's sons were unruly youths, and gave him much trouble. Allan, the younger, was at least original in his wickedness. He managed to commit piracy, and, of all places in the world, at Fairlie. The story is told so picturesquely in the *Register of the Privy Council*⁷ that it would

¹ Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, I.* 360.

² Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials* I.* 402.

³ "Hamiltoun of Orbestoun," and John Hamilton his son, are two of the witnesses to the Charter by Alexander Dunlop to his sons, dated 10th February, 1549, confirmed by the Crown Charter above mentioned. Paterson says (IV. 228) that the lady's name was Isabel. As, however, James Dunlop in 1550 liferented *Elizabeth*, daughter of Hamilton of Orbiston, in certain lands in Dunlop it is likely his wife's name was Elizabeth. *Register of Great Seal*, 1546 to 1580.

⁴ Pitcairn, I.* 457.

⁵ Pitcairn, I. 63.

⁶ Pitcairn, I. 67.

⁷ *Register of the Privy Council of Scotland*, II. 653. 10th December, 1577.

be a pity to abridge it. "Anent oure soverane Lordis letters, rasit at the instance of Lyon la Blankschew, indweller in Bertangne, maister of ane schip callit the Perundaill, of Morbian mak and mention. That quhair in the moneth of October last bipast he arryvit at the port and havin of Irwin ladin with certane greit salt and uther marchandice pertening to divers indwellaris of the town of Irwin, and becaus of the dangeare for schippis to remane in the oppin raid foranent the same, eftir the said Lyon had disburdynnit his said schip of ane greit part of her laidyning he causit transport hir to the raid of Littill Cumray under the Lord of Fairleis place upoun hir ankir neirby the schoir on the eist syde within half ane flicht schot to land to remane thair quhill wind and weddir mycht serve for hir returning agane to the portis of Bertaigne, hoping in the mentyme to have sustenit na stay, troubill, persute, nor impediment in respect of the gude friendschip and amytie standing betwix the realmis of France and Scotland. Nochtwithstanding Allan Dunlop, sone to Dunlop of that Ilk, Robert Craufurd in Glasgow, Johnne Boyd in Menyboill, Thomas Andersoun marinar in Glasgow, James Craufurde in Innerkip, James Pawtoun pyper, Henry Prestoun in Air, Allane Mure in Irwin, Gawin Hammiltoun in Glasgow, Costene Rankene in Largis, Archibald Aitkin in Air, Johnne Millar in Innerkip, Williame Kery and Williame Bell wuth utheris their complices to the nowmer of XXIII. personis or thairby, with ane greit boit burdit and enterit perforce in the said Lyonis schip upoun the XXII. day of October last bipast about midnicht, tuke the samyn with hir haill apparalling and furnissing and careit hir with certane pure marinaris being thairintill to Lumlasche within the Yle of Arrane, quhair they set them all on land, the said Lyon with the conter maister and merchant being in this menetyme within the said toun of Irwin, as ane testimoniall of the Provost and Baillies of the same declaring the haill premisses to be of veritie at mair lenth portis. Quhilkis personis spuilyearis fairsaidis hes alreddy, at the leist intendis schortlie to depart to the seyis with his said schip in oppin robbery quhair upon forder inconvenient is abill to follow to the brek of the gude peace and bringing on of weare gif tymous remeid be not providit. (The persons complained upon, and also John Craufurd, brother of Thomas Craufurd, of Jordanhill, by whose persuasion 'it is brutit' the deed was committed failing to appear to answer to the complaint are denounced rebels)." The affair does not come up again in the Privy Council Register, so presumably Lyon got back the Perundaill and returned to Morbian rejoicing.

James Dunlop, "the auld son," was often in trouble. He and his father quarrelled with Elizabeth Scott, Lady Glengarnock, younger, and seem to have carried matters far, for in 1591¹ James Hamiltoun of Rouchbank and James his son granted a bond of caution for James Dunlop in £1000, and James the younger for 500 merks, that they will not harm the lady. He had a long and complicated quarrel with the Montgomeries. In 1591 the Master of Eglinton gave a bond of caution for 2000 merks that Neil Montgomerie of Langshaw would not harm James Dunlop, younger of that ilk. Then Hew Montgomerie of Hessilheid, in Beith Parish, quarrelled with young Dunlop, apparently about the lands of Hapland, for in 1592² Thomas Neving of Monkardene or Monkridding gives caution for £1000 that Montgomerie will not harm Jeane Wallace, conjunct fiar of the lands of Halpland, or James Dunlop the younger. Hessilheid was soon upsides with him, for in thirteen days³ thereafter Johnne Hamiltoun of Orbistoun gives caution for £1000 that James Dunlop wont harm Hessilheid. The irrepressible Langshaw seems to have had a finger in this pie too, for in 1594⁴ Johnne Lokhart of Boghall and James Mauchlane of Piltoun become surety for £1000 for Neil Montgomerie of Langshaw, not to harm Jeane Wallace, conjunct fiar of the lands of Halpland, or James Dunlop, younger of that ilk, her tacksman in the same. The *Register of the Privy Council* is full of bonds like these. The idea was ingenious. If a man's friends were taken bound to pay a certain sum if he injured another, they were pretty sure to take effectual steps against any injury being done. When the law was weak and the protection it afforded contemptible, this was probably as good a device for keeping the peace as could be devised. James Dunlop was succeeded in 1596 by his son,

JAMES DUNLOP. He married Jean, daughter of "James Somervill, third Baronne of Cambusnethen, nicknamed the Laird with the Plaides, a gentleman much short of his father and grandfather for actione, either in civill or militarie performances, however fortunate in the management of his privat fortune and estate and the marriage of his children, especially his daughters of the second marriage, whom he bestowed honourably, the eldest being married upon Sir John Skeine of Curriehill, Clerk Register, the second upon the Laird of Dunlap, the third upon the Laird of Milltoun, of the sirname of Whytefoord,

¹ *Register of Privy Council*, IV. 605.

² *Register of Privy Council*, IV. 745.

³ *Register of Privy Council*, IV. 746.

⁴ *Register of Privy Council*, V. 626.

the fourth upon the Lord Blantyre Stewart.”¹ By this marriage there were four sons : (1) James, who succeeded him ; (2) John, who purchased the lands of Garnkirk, and is the ancestor of the Glasgow Dunlops ; (3) Thomas, who married Grizell, daughter of Cochrane of that ilk, and is the ancestor of the Dunlops of Househill ; (4) Robert, to whom his father left the lands of Bloak. As might have been expected from his quarrels with the Montgomeries, James Dunlop took the side of the Maxwells in their great feud with that family, which gave rise to so many slaughters and oppressions in the beginning of the seventeenth century. On 28th June, 1611, he became security for the appearance of Maxwell of Newark, whose fortalice still stands at Port Glasgow, “dilaitit of airt and pairt of the slaughter of umkle. Robert Montgomerie of Skelmorlie and umkle. Williame Montgomerie appearand of Skelmorlie.”² James Dunlop died in April, 1617. Taking up the line of the Dunlops of Garnkirk the first of these was

JOHN DUNLOP. This gentleman, the first of his family to take to trade, settled in Glasgow, where he was a merchant, and a banker after the fashion of his day. He married Elizabeth Dunlop, bought Garnkirk in 1634, and died in 1662. He was succeeded by his only son,

JAMES DUNLOP. He was a member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow, and in 1654 married Elizabeth, daughter of James Robertson of Bedlay, his near neighbour. By her he had six sons and three daughters, viz. :—(1) James, the eldest, who succeeded to Garnkirk ; (2) John, who died unmarried in 1683 ; (3) William, merchant, Glasgow, married and had a family, of whom nothing is known ; (4) Alexander, died abroad ; (5) Thomas, “a chirurgeon apothecary in Edinburgh,” married and had a family, of whom nothing is known ; (6) Archibald, a merchant trading to New York and the Spanish Main. (1) Jean, the eldest daughter, married *first* Robert Campbell of North Woodside, second son of Colin Campbell of Blythswood, and had an only daughter Janet, who married in 1701 Thomas Haliburton of Dryburgh Abbey ; *secondly*, Patrick Coutts, merchant burgess of Edinburgh, and had two sons and a daughter. Her eldest son by this marriage was John Coutts, banker in Edinburgh. He was father of Thomas Coutts, who went to London and founded the great firm of Coutts & Co. (2) Elizabeth, married in 1688 to John Rae of Little Govan ; (3) Margaret, died unmarried. James Dunlop died in 1695, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

¹ *Memorie of the Somervilles*. Edin. 1815. I. 459.

² Pitcairn's *Criminal Trials*, III. 122.

JAMES DUNLOP. He married in 1689 Liliass Campbell, only daughter of Robert Campbell of North Woodside by his first wife Katherine, second daughter of John Napier of Kilmahew. There were born of this marriage sixteen children. Mrs. Dunlop died in 1709, aged thirty-four, at the birth of the sixteenth, and no wonder.¹ James Dunlop married secondly May Douglas, but had no children by her. His children by his first wife were (1) Robert, born 1690, and died young; (2) James, born 1697, who succeeded to Garnkirk; (3) Robert, born 1700, became a merchant in Glasgow, and bought Househill from the Blackburns. This property had formerly belonged to his great-grand-uncle Thomas Dunlop; (4) John, born 1702, was apprenticed to Francis Congalton, chirurgion apothecary of Edinburgh, but nothing more is known of him; (5) Thomas, born 1704, was a Virginia merchant of the firm of Thomas Dunlop & Co. He died unmarried in 1783; (6) Colin, born 1706, of whom hereafter; (7) William, a twin, born 1708, married Mary Boyd of "a genteel and wealthy family in Ireland," and had issue; (8) Archibald, born 1709, died 1719. (1) the eldest daughter died an infant; (2) Elizabeth, born 1692, died an infant; (3) Jean, born 1693, married Thomas Peter of Crossbasket, and died in 1729; (4) Katherine, born 1695, married William Douglas of Leith, and died upwards of ninety. She was grandmother of Thomas Dunlop Douglas, who bought the estate of Dunlop, and died in 1869, aged ninety-four; (5) Liliass, born 1696, died unmarried; (6) Elizabeth, born 1698, married Robert Rae of Tannochside; (7) Janet, born 1701, died 1711; (8) Margaret, a twin, born 1708, and died young. James Dunlop, third of Garnkirk, died in 1719, and was succeeded by his eldest son,

JAMES DUNLOP, born 1697, married *first*, in 1722, Henrietta Maxwell, daughter of George Maxwell of Southbar, and had issue; *secondly*, in 1749, Mrs. Jean Campbell, a widow, thirteen years older than himself, without issue; and *thirdly*, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of Hamilton of Cochno, without issue. Mr. Dunlop sold the estate of Garnkirk to his nephew James, and died on 3rd August, 1769. None of his descendants remain in Scotland. We now return to his younger brother,

COLIN DUNLOP. He was the thirteenth child of James Dunlop, third laird of Garnkirk, and was born in 1706. He married Martha Bogle, daughter of John Bogle of Hamilton Farm. Her mother was a daughter of Provost George Murdoch, so Mrs. Dunlop was very Glasgow of very Glasgow. By

¹ If this statement, which is taken from an account of the family *penes* the late James Dunlop of Tolcross, be correct, she must have been married at the age of fourteen, which is unlikely.

her he had two sons and one daughter—(1) James, of whom hereafter ; (2) John, born 1744, afterwards of Rosebank near Cambuslang. He was a merchant, Dean of Guild in 1792-93, and Provost in 1794-95. Latterly he was collector of customs at Port-Glasgow, where he died on 4th September, 1820. He married Jessie Miller of Glenlee, and had one child, John Colin Dunlop, Sheriff of Renfrewshire, author of *The History of Fiction*, who died unmarried on 26th January, 1842.¹ (1) Janet married, in 1773, Thomas Donald of Geilston, and had, with other issue, the late Colin Dunlop Donald, commissary clerk. Colin Dunlop was a Virginia merchant, and no doubt paced up and down the plainstanes glorious in a scarlet cloak. His firm was Colin Dunlop & Son, who are eighth in the list of Tobacco Importers given by Mr. Pagan.² In 1750 he and five others³ formed the first native bank in Glasgow, under the firm of Dunlop, Houston & Co. From their notes, bearing the figure of a ship in full sail, the bank became known as the "Ship Bank." It is now merged in the Union Bank of Scotland. Like all successful Scotsmen he had the "earth hunger," and bought the estate of Carmyle, on the north bank of the Clyde, a little above the Clyde Ironworks. As has already been said, he built the house in the illustration. Mr. Dunlop, like the best men of his day, was glad to serve the town in and by which he lived. He was a Bailie in 1747 and 1761, Dean of Guild in 1759, and Provost in 1770. He died 1777.

JAMES DUNLOP, Colin Dunlop's eldest son, was born in 1741, and married Marion Buchanan of the Drumpellier family, by whom he had four sons and three daughters. (I.) Colin, his eldest son, born 1775, passed advocate but never practised. He acquired the Clyde Ironworks from his father's Trustees, and is the "Colin Dulap" celebrated in Alexander Rodger's genial verses. A keen whig, and one of the party leaders in the west, he was elected one of the Members for Glasgow in 1835, and died unmarried in 1837 ; (II.) George, W.S., Edinburgh, married Isabella, daughter of William Simpson of Ogle, Forfarshire, and had three sons and two daughters: (1) James, of Tolcross,

¹ John Dunlop was a wit and a poet. He wrote among other songs, *Here's to the year that's awa*. Dr. Moore mentions him in his verses on the Members of the Hodge Podge Club—

"A hogshead rolls forward the worthiest among,
What grumbling and growling it makes at the bung ;
'Tis as jolly a cask as ere loaded the ground,
'Tis plump John Dunlop with his belly so round."

² *Sketches of the History of Glasgow*. Glas. 1847, p. 80.

³ William Macdowall of Castle Semple, Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier, Allan Dreghorn of Ruchill, Robert Dunlop, merchant, and Alexander Houston of Jordanhill.

married *first*, Janet Donald, and had issue one son, George James, and three daughters; *secondly*, Louisa Locke, widow of William Laurence Colquhoun of Clathic; (2) George, W.S., Edinburgh, married Miss Spens, and had issue; (3) William, Parliamentary solicitor, London, married Miss Bourney, without issue; (4) Colin Robert of Quarter married *first*, Helen M'Call, and had issue George and Colin; *secondly*, Anne Maxwell Black, and had issue; *thirdly*, Helen Bogle Hamilton, (1) Isabella, unmarried; and (2) a daughter, died young. (III.) John, a merchant in London, born 1779, died 1830. He had two sons, James, settled in America; Donald, a Barrister in London, and two daughters, who died unmarried; (IV.) James of Lloyds, London, died a bachelor. (I.) Lilius, died unmarried in 1818; (II.) Martha, died unmarried; (III.) Marion of Gogar Mount, died unmarried in 1868, aged 83. The two old ladies, Miss Matty and Miss Menie, were probably the last specimens of the old Scottish gentlewomen. To the end they spoke racy broad Scotch, and when they were moved to wrath did not shrink from the strongest language.

James Dunlop was a partner with his father in the firm of Colin Dunlop & Son, and bought Garnkirk from his uncle, James Dunlop. When the American War put an end to the Glasgow tobacco trade, he began to work the coal in his estates, and about the year 1786 started the Clyde Ironworks with two blast furnaces. He was imbued with the idea that land would largely increase in value, and sunk great sums in the purchase of estates in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. In these purchases, and in his coal and iron working, he incurred vast liabilities, which he proposed to pay off out of the profits of his undertakings. Unfortunately the war with France, and the stagnation of trade, led to the panic of 1793, which disconcerted all his plans, and as Sir William Forbes says:¹ "to the very great surprise of everybody, James "Dunlop of Glasgow, who was supposed to be one of the most opulent and "cautious men of business in the west, was compelled to declare himself a "bankrupt." Mr. Dunlop's son John was the Trustee on his bankrupt estate, and of course Gilbert Hamilton had a finger in the pie. The creditors at once proceeded to sell off the estates, and the advertisements, which are printed as an appendix, fill more than a page of *The Glasgow Mercury* of July 8th, 1794. The lands comprehended Carmyle and Fullarton, Bogleshole, Sandyhills, and part of Tolcross, Garnkirk, Bedlay and Mollens, Shankramuir

¹ *Memoirs of a Banking House.* Edin. 1859, p. 77.

and Drunkavil, Gartferry, Craigendmuir, parts of Johnston and Gartcosh, Gartloch and Brackenknowe, Gartsheugh, Gartinqueen and Woodneuk, Auld-yards and Bauds, the Barony of Ryding and Gartmillan, with the coal and ironstone in various other lands. The time was not propitious for a sale, and the price got for these properties fell far short of what they would have been worth had James Dunlop been able to develop them himself.

The Clyde Ironworks, as has been said, ultimately passed into the hands of Colin Dunlop, son of James. From him they passed to his nephews, James and Colin Robert.

Such is the story of the Glasgow Dunlops, men who for nearly three hundred years have been bound up with the fortunes of Glasgow, and who mightily helped in their day and generation to make her the great city of which we are all so proud.

APPENDIX.

ADVERTISEMENT OF PROPERTIES *belonging to James Dunlop of Garnkirk taken from the GLASGOW MERCURY, Tuesday, July 1, to Tuesday, July 8, 1794.*

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Roup, on Friday, the 8th day of August next, within the Tontine Tavern, Glasgow, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

THE ESTATE of CARMYLE, comprehending the Lands of Fullarton, Bogleshole, Sandyhills, part of Tollcross, and others, with the whole coal, ironstone, and minerals in the same, and also the right to the coal in certain other Lands of Tollcross and Dalbeth, adjoining the Estate.

The yearly rent of the Lands, putting a moderate computation on those							
out of lease, is	-	-	-	-	-	-	£864 0 0
Feu-duty of Clyde's mill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	70 0 0
Feu-duty of Clyde Works,	-	-	-	-	-	-	50 14 0
Small feu-duties, about	-	-	-	-	-	-	34 0 0
							<hr/>
							£1018 14 0
From which deduct feu and teind-duties, which average about	-	-	-	-	-	-	120 0 0
							<hr/>
And there remains a neat rental of, per annum, or thereby,	-	-	-	-	-	-	£898 14 0

These Lands extend to 640 acres, or thereby, lying contiguous, in the parishes of West Monkland and Barony of Glasgow, and County of Lanark, distant only from 2 to 4 miles from Glasgow, upon the great Shotts Road leading to Edinburgh. They are most beautifully situated in a bend of the River Clyde, which is their boundary for about a mile and a half. There is a good deal of old timber on the Lands and many young plantations in very thriving condition, on which no value is put. There is a large mansion house and offices upon the Lands of Tollcross in good repair; and upon the Lands of Carmyle there is a very neat house and offices, with an excellent walled garden. The farm houses and fences are in the best order, and there is a great demand for feuing, which may be done to great advantage. The greatest part of the Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at upwards of six hundred pounds.

The Colliery on the Lands of Fullarton is completely fitted and in full work. It must always command a great deal of Glasgow sale, as the town is only three miles distant, and it is, besides, situated in a very populous neighbourhood. The output for the last year was about twenty-eight thousand tons, the greatest part of which is consumed by Clyde Iron Works; and the purchaser is to come in the exposers place with respect to the contracts entered into between the late proprietor and Clyde Company.

The upset price of the lands, coal, and coal machinery will be £27,000 sterling.

Mr. Faulds, at Fullarton Colliery, will show the lands and coal; and information as to other particulars will be given by John Dunlop of Rosebank, trustee upon the estate; Gilbert Hamilton,

merchant in Glasgow; William Anderson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and Robert Grahame, writer in Glasgow.

The title deeds, articles of roup, and rental may be seen in the hands of the said Robert Grahame, and copies of the articles of roup and rental are lodged with Mr. Anderson.

LANDS IN LANARKSHIRE FOR SALE.

To be SOLD, by Public Roup, upon the 9th day of July, 1794, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, between the hours of one and four afternoon,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of GARNKIRK, BEDLAY, GARTFERRY and others, lying in the parish of Cadder, and Barony Parish of Glasgow, in the following lots, or any of the Lots will be joined if purchasers desire it.

LOT. I. The Lands of GARNKIRK, DAVIDSTON, and others, extending to 1256 acres or thereby, the gross rental of which, putting a moderate computation on some of the lands that are out of lease or were in the natural possession of the proprietor, is - - £797 12 7

Deduct the feu and teind-duties, amounting to - - - 70 11 0 $\frac{1}{10}$

Neat Rental, - - - - - £727 1 6 $\frac{1}{10}$

The said Lands are held of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at 875*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Scots.

There is a good deal of old timber on this lot and many extensive and thriving plantations.

The mansion house of Garnkirk, to which a great addition was lately made, is large and commodious. The principal rooms are nearly 30 by 20 feet each, with parlour, library, and bedrooms corresponding. The house is surrounded by a great number of fine old trees, and has a constant supply of excellent water. It is situated nearly in the centre of the estate, about 6 miles from Glasgow and 38 from Edinburgh, at the distance of about half a mile from the new turnpike road leading from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Cumbernauld, which intersects the estate in a very advantageous manner.

In the above rental nothing is stated for the mansion house, offices, or garden of Garnkirk, nor for the timber, woods, or plantations.

☞ The Lands in this lot are valued at - - - - £18,200 0 0

The Wood, per survey and estimate, at - - - - 3,070 3 11

Upset price, - - - - - £21,270 3 11

LOT II. The LANDS of BEDLAY, MOLLENS, &c., extending to 730 acres or thereby, the gross rental whereof amounts to - - - - £527 3 0

From which deduct the feu and teind-duties, amounting to - - - 10 2 8 $\frac{8}{12}$

Neat Rental, - - - - - £517 0 3 $\frac{4}{12}$


To this neat rental there should be added the produce of a lime work now working on the Lands of Bedlay, which was in the natural possession of the proprietor, and last year amounted to - - - -

74 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$

£592 0 0 $\frac{1}{12}$

These Lands are also held of the Crown, and are valued in the Cess-books at upwards of £400 Scots.


On this lot there is likewise a good deal of old timber, and there are some natural woods and several extensive and thriving plantations, the value of which is not taken into view in stating the amount of the rental, neither is there anything stated for the mansion house of Bedlay.

 The Lands and lime work in this lot are valued at	-	-	-	-	£13,450	0	0
The Wood, per survey and estimate, at	-	-	-	-	1,649	11	5
Upset price,	-	-	-	-	£15,099	11	5

LOT III. The LANDS of SHANKRAMUIR and DRUMKAVIL, extending to 174 acres, or thereby, the gross rental of which is

Deduct feu and teind-duties,	-	-	-	-	7	7	$7\frac{9}{10}$
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Neat Rental,	-	-	-	-	£107	15	$4\frac{1}{10}$
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 The Lands in this lot are valued at	-	-	-	-	2700	0	0
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The Wood, per survey and estimate, at	-	-	-	-	48	13	0
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Upset price,	-	-	-	-	£2748	13	0
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LOT IV. The LANDS of GARTFERRY, extending to 183 acres, or thereby, the gross rental whereof is

Deduct feu and teind-duties,	-	-	-	-	8	19	$6\frac{7}{12}$
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Neat Rental,	-	-	-	-	£103	4	$11\frac{5}{12}$
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There is a good mansion house on these lands, which would accommodate a genteel family; also a good deal of old timber, and some valuable natural woods, for which nothing is stated in the rental. The superiority of this lot will be made up to one free-hold qualification.

 The Lands in this lot are valued at	-	-	-	-	£2600	0	0
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The Wood, per survey and estimate, at	-	-	-	-	796	10	3
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Upset price,	-	-	-	-	£3396	10	2
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LOT V. The LANDS of CRAIGENDMUIR, extending to 170 acres, and the LANDS of CARDOWANMUIR or TADMUIR. Gross rental,

Deduct feu and teind-duties,	-	-	-	-	7	1	$10\frac{5}{8}$
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Neat Rental,	-	-	-	-	£68	4	$1\frac{1}{8}$
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 The Lands in this lot are valued at	-	-	-	-	1710	0	0
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The Wood, per survey and estimate, at	-	-	-	-	288	6	0
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Upset price,	-	-	-	-	£1998	6	0
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LOT VI. These parts of the LANDS of JOHNSTON commonly called LOCHEND and JOHNSTON, and those parts of the LANDS of GARTCOSH, called Burrowdike, extending in whole to 163 acres. Gross rental, - - - - - £119 17 0

Deduct feu and teind-duties, - - - - - 8 1 3

Neat Rental, - - - - - £111 15 9

 The Lands in this lot are valued at - - - - - 2800 0 0


The Wood, per survey and estimate, at - - - - - 52 10 0

Upset price, - - - - - £2852 10 0

LOT VII. The LANDS of GARTCOSH, GARTLOCH, and BRACKENKNOW, extending to 294 acres, 1 rood, and 23 falls. Gross rental, - - - - - £126 18 0

Deduct feu and teind-duties, - - - - - 9 5 $4\frac{1}{2}$

Neat Rental, - - - - - £117 12 $7\frac{8}{12}$

 The Lands in this lot are valued at - - - - - 2950 0 0


The Wood, per survey and estimate, at - - - - - 694 15 4

Upset price, - - - - - £3644 15 4

LOT VIII. The LANDS of GARTSHEUGH, extending to 190 acres. Gross rental, £70 18 0

Deduct feu and teind-duties, - - - - - 5 7 7

Neat Rental, - - - - - £65 10 5

 The Lands in this lot are valued at - - - - - 1650 0 0

The Wood, per survey and estimate, at - - - - - 230 11 0


Upset price, - - - - - £1880 11 0

These Lands are held of a subject superior.

LOT IX. The LANDS of GARTINQUEEN and WOODNEUCK, extending to 160 acres, or thereby. Gross rental, - - - - - £63 5 6

Deduct feu and teind-duties, - - - - - 6 5 $11\frac{1}{24}$

Neat Rental, - - - - - £56 19 $6\frac{23}{24}$

 The Lands in this lot are valued at - - - - - 1430 0 0


The Wood, per survey and estimate, at - - - - - 123 10 0

Upset price, - - - - - £1553 10 0

LOT X. These parts of the LANDS of JOHNSTON called AULDYARDS and BAUDS, extending to 313 acres, or thereby. Gross rental, - - - - - £140 19 0

Deduct feu and teind-duties, - - - - - 8 10 $9\frac{3}{12}$

Neat Rental, - - - - - £132 8 $2\frac{9}{12}$

 The Lands in this lot are valued at - - - - - 3320 0 0

The Wood, per survey and estimate, at - - - - - 295 1 9

Upset price, - - - - - £3615 1 9

The fences upon the whole Lands are in good condition. The farmhouses, many of which are new built, are in good repair.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

At the same time and place,

The LANDS and BARONY of RYDING, GARTMILLAN, and others, held of the Crown, lying in the Parish of East Monkland, about ten miles from Glasgow, and one mile from the Monkland Canal, with the COAL and IRONSTONE, in the Lands of Kipps, Blacklands, and Gunny, in the following lots (or if the purchasers incline, several lots may be thrown into one):—

LOT I. The LANDS of RYDING, PENWINNY, and KIRKSTYLE, extending to one hundred and seventy-five acres, or thereby. Gross rental, including twelve bolls meal, which is valued at 16s. per boll, but varies with the fiars, - - - - - £49 12 0

On this lot there is a natural wood on which no rental is put.

LOT II. The LANDS of SHORE, and YETT, RYDING DIKE, and CLACHAN, extending to 75 acres, or thereby. Gross rental, - - - - - £25 0 0

LOT III. The LANDS of SHYFLATT and DRYFLATT, extending to 134 acres, or thereby. Gross rental including a feu-duty of £6 fourth of part of Dryflatt, - - - - - £68 9 0

LOT IV. The LANDS of BRACKENHURST and KIPPBURN, extending to 118 acres, or thereby. Gross rental, - - - - - £15 10 0

LOT V. The LANDS of DRUMBOWIE, extending to 107 acres, or thereby. Gross Rental, - - - - - £32 0 0

LOT VI. The LANDS of WESTER GARTMILLAN, extending to 107 acres, or thereby. Gross Rental, - - - - - £24 0 0

On this lot there is a natural wood, on which no value is put.

LOT VII. The LANDS of EASTER GARTMILLAN and MUIRBANK, and the GLENMILL and LANDS, extending to 163 acres, or thereby. Gross rental, exclusive of the GLENMILL and Lands, which are out of lease, - - - - - £33 0 0

The said Mill and Lands are valued at - - - - - 15 0 0

Also the Lands of DENNY VOAK, extending to 32 acres, - - - - - 4 10 0

£52 10 0

LOT VIII. The LANDS of GLENHEAD and SHANKS, extending to 89 acres or thereby, with the COAL on these lands. The Lands of Glenhead are out of lease, but have been valued at £27 14s. 6d. The Lands of Shanks, which extend to 38 acres, and 1 rood, are rented at £10; and the coal, on which there is a fire engine, has for the last two years averaged of neat profit about £50 per annum, and might be made much more productive by a very small outlay of money.

Some of these Lands contained in the last eight lots are out of lease, as already noticed. A great proportion of the remaining leases expire soon, and a very great increase of rent has been offered by the new tacks. The Lands are reckoned to be full of coal, which may be carried to Glasgow and the Firth of Clyde by the Monkland Canal. The fences and farmhouses are in excellent repair. The feu and teind-duties on the last eight lots are computed to extend, at an average, to about £30, and will be subdivided in proportion to the several upset prices.

LOT IX. The COAL and IRONSTONE in the Lands of Kipps, Blacklands, and Gunny, extending to about 180 acres.

These Lands lie also in the Parish of East Monkland, within 10 miles of Glasgow. They are reckoned to be full of coal, which may be transported by the Monkland Canal, from which they are distant about a mile.

Copies of the rentals and the conditions of sale may be seen by applying to Gilbert Hamilton, merchant in Glasgow; John Dunlop, of Rosebank, merchant in Glasgow, trustee upon the estate; to William Anderson, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or Robert Grahame, writer in Glasgow, who will give any information necessary respecting further particulars relative to the Estate.

INDEX.

- Aberdeen, bishoprick of, 106; S. Nicholas Church, 106 *n*; West Kirk, 106 *n*.
 Aboyne, 128 *n*.
Acta Dominorum Concilii, 140 *n*.
 Adam, James Graham, of Denovan, 14, 16.
 Adam, John, builder, 76.
 Adam's Court, 76.
 Adamnan, church at Forglen, 128 *n*.
 Adamson, Patrick, Archbishop, 106 *n*.
 Advertisements: fire in theatre, 70, 71; Glasgow Assembly Room, 77, 78; Slaughter-houses, 90, 91; Garnkirk properties, 150 *seq*.
 Advocates' Library, 117.
 Aird, James, musicseller, 16 *n*.
 Aitken, Archibald, 143.
 Akynherd, Jhon, 102.
 Albany, Duke of, 140.
 Alexander Houston & Co., 69 *n*.
 Alexander, John, 47.
 Alexander, John, 114.
 Allan, Adam, 102, 103 *n*.
 Allan, Hugh, 25.
 Allan, James, 67.
 Allan, Jhone, 102.
 Allan, Mary, 80.
 Allan, Richard, 80.
 Allan, Robert, 82.
 Allan, Robert, 84.
 Allan, Thomas, 82.
 Alston Street, 70 *n*.
Analecta, Wodrow, 115 *n*, 117 *n*, 127 *n*.
 Anderson's College, 48.
 Andersons of Dowhill, 109, 110, related to Gibsons, 109 *n*, 111.
 Andersons of Stobcross, 109 *n*, 110.
 Anderson, James, 109.
 Anderson, James (II.), 109.
 Anderson, James, of Stobcross, 62.
 Anderson, John, of Stobcross, 5.
 Anderson, Professor John, 76, 82.
 Anderson, John, 109.
 Anderson, John (I.), Walkmiln, 109 *n*.
 Anderson, John (II.), Walkmiln, 109 *n*.
 Anderson, John, Carnetyne, 109 *n*.
 Anderson, John (I.), of Dowhill, Provost, 110 *n*.
 Anderson, John (II.), Provost, 110 *n*.
 Anderson, Mariote, 109 *n*.
 Anderson, Ninian, 109.
 Anderson, Ninian, of Dowhill, 110 *n*.
 Anderson, William, of Stobcross, 109.
 Anderson, William, of Balshagrie, 109.
 Anderson, William, Balshagrie feuar, 109 *n*.
 Anderson, William, Provost of Balshagrie, 110, 111.
 Anderson, William, jr., 110, 111.
 Anderson, William, 111.
 Anderson, Wyl, 97. *See* Lang Wylle.
 Andersone, William, yr. portioner of Newton, 108, 109.
 Anderson, William, W.S., 151, 155.
 Andersonian Institution, 48.
 "Andersonian University," 76.
 Andersoun, John, 91.
 Andersoun, Thomas, mariner, 143.
 Anderston, 5, 43.
 Anderston Walk, 63.
 Andirson, Andrew, 109.
 Andirson, James, 109.
 Andrew, Alexander, 3.
 Andrew, James, 1.
 Andrew, John, 1, 2, 3, 7.
 Andyrson, Stephen, 100 *n*.
 Andyson, Stephen, 99.
Annals of Aberdeen, Kennedy, 106 *n*.
Appendix on Parish of Ayr, 123 *n*.
 Archibald, Thomas, 102, 103.
 Ardean, Robert, 128 *n*.
 Ardlui, 90.
 Argyle Street, 76, 92, 131 *n*, 133; older names of, 128, 129, 132, 137.
 "Armed Association," 76 *n*.
 Arms of Glasgow, 34, 37, 43, 47.
Arms of Glasgow, Macgeorge, 34 *n*, 36 *n*.
 Arneil, David, 52.
 Arneil, John, 52.
 Ascog, Loch and Mill of, 108 *n*.
 Assembly Room, 67-72; in Tontine Buildings, 65, 67, 68, 72, 77; treasurer's accounts of, 6; directors of, 68, 69, 70, 72, 75, 84; in Ingram Street, 72, 77.
 Auldhall, 141 *n*.
 Auldhall, Nether, 141 *n*.
 Auldhall, Over, 141.
 Auldyards, 149, 153.
 Ayr, 142, 143.
Ayrshire Families, Robertson, 106 *n*, 117 *n*, 120 *n*, 139.
 Badenoch, Popish recusants in, 103.
Baillie's Letters and Journals, 111 *n*.
 Baillie, Principal, 111 *n*.
 Bain, Mr., of Moriston, 9.
 Baird, John, of Craigton, 69, 69 *n*, 70, 70 *n*.
 Baird, John, mariner, 86.
 Baird, Thomas, merchant, 86.
 Balgray, 107, 108, 110, 112, 115, 117.
 Balshagray, boundaries of, 95, 100 *n*; teinds of, 95, 107, 108; feu-duty, 95 *n*; transfer of land on, 98, 99; tenants on, 98-100, 105, 105 *n*, 106; holdings on, 100, 100 *n*, 105, 107; forms of name, 101 *n*; lairds of, 106-123; titles of, 104, 104 *n*, 124; Ward of, Toren Foot Mailing, Middle Mailing of, North Croft, North Croft End of, 119 *n*, improvements on, 120; valuations of, 122, 123; house, 123, 124.
 Balshagrie Avenue, 119 *n*, 120, 124.
 Balshagrie Muir, 100, 118, 119 *n*, 125.
 Baliol, John, 139.
 Bank, City of Glasgow, 9, 11.
 Bankhead, 118.
 Bank of Scotland, 76 *n*.
 Bank, Ship, 147.
 Bank, Union, 10, 147.
 Bannatine, Dugald, 82.
 Barbadoes, trade with, 111.
 Barclay of Ardrossan, 59.
 Barclay, John, of Kilbirnie, 59.
 Barclay, Marjory, 59. *See* Crawford, Malcolm.
 Barclay, Robert, writer, 68, 84.
 Bargilly, Jhon of, 97.
 Bargilly, Thomas, 97.
 Barns, John, merchant, 68, 81.
 Barony or Regality of Glasgow, Lands lying in, 4, 95, 104, 105; 97, 110 *n*, 150, 151; right peculiar to, 99.

- Barony of Glasgow, 42, 43.
 Barony Parish, 62, 130 *n.*
 Barrowfield, 42.
 Barrowfield Coal Company, 136 *n.*
 Barry, James, 133, 133 *n.*
 Barskimming, 116 *n.*
 Barton, Benjamin, 9, 10.
 Barton, Booth de, 10.
 Barton, Margaret, 10. *See* M'Nair, Mr.
 Bath Street, 90.
 Bauds, 149, 153.
 Baxter, Jean, 84, 87. *See* Clow, James.
 Baxter, John, 72 *n.*
 Bayl, Mr., 78.
 Beaton, Andro, 102.
 Beaton, James, Archbishop, 39, 96.
 Beaton, James (II.), Archbishop, 96, 101, 102, 103, 103 *n.*, 104 *n.*, 105, 105 *n.*, 106, 107.
 Bedlay, lands of, 148, 151, 152; house of, 152.
 Bell, Colin, Bailie, 4 *n.*
 Bell, David, 10.
 Bell, family of, 4, 110.
 Bell, Henry, 21.
 Bell, Henry Glassford, 123 *n.*
 Bell, James, Bailie, 4 *n.*
 Bell, John, Provost, 4 *n.*, 50, 52.
 Bell, Patrick (I.), Provost, 4, 4 *n.*
 Bell, Patrick (II.), Bailie, 4, 4 *n.*, 6.
 Bell, Patrick (III.), 4 *n.*, 5.
 Bell, Stewart, 10.
 Bell, Williame, 143.
 Bells, Glasgow, 33; casting of new, 36; Dead Bell, customs connected with, 35, 36, 37; Old Calton Bell, 33, 42, 43, 47; Old Tolbooth Bell, 33, 38-42; Old Grammar School Bell, 33, 37, 44, 46-48; Skellet Bell, 33, 35; St. Mungo's Bell, 33, 34, 36, 37, 47; Castle Bell, 38.
 Bell, St. Fillan's, 34.
 Bell's Wynd, 91.
 Bent, Robert, 142.
 Beugo, John, 72.
 Binnie, John, 6.
 Bishop's Castle, 2, 3, 6, 56, 62, 104 *n.*
 Bishop's Castle Collection, 33, 42, 43, 44, 47.
 Bishop's Forest, 6, 97 *n.*
 Bishop's Garden Mills, 7.
 Bishop Street, 1, 6, 7.
 Bishop's Walk, 7.
 Black, Anne Maxwell, 148. *See* Dunlop, Colin Robert.
 Black, Mrs., of Clairmont, 10.
 Black, Provost, 92.
 Blackburn, Hugh, 81.
 Blackburn, Hugh, 81.
 Blackburn, Peter, 106 *n.*
 Blackfaulds, 42. *See* Calton.
 Blackfriars' Church, 37, 45.
 Blackie, John, jr., 79.
 Blackie and Son, 55 *n.*
 Blacklands, lands of, 154, 155.
 Blair of Blair, 139.
 Blair, Thomas, 82.
 Blair, Walter, 52, 53.
 Blakbarony, The Lord of, 102.
 Blantyre, Lord, 8.
 Blantyre, Priour of, 103, 105 *n.*
 Bloak, lands of, 145.
 Blythswood, lands of, 1, 4, 11, 40 *n.*
 Bogle, Allan (I.), 80.
 Bogle, Allan (II.), 80.
 Bogle, George, 1st of Daldowie, 4, 5.
 Bogle, George, 62, 80.
 Bogle, Janet, 81.
 Bogle, Jean, 80.
 Bogle, John, 81.
 Bogle, John, of Hamilton Farm, 146.
 Bogle, Margaret, 69 *n.* *See* Marshall, Richard.
 Bogle, Martha, 146. *See* Dunlop, Colin.
 Bogle, Matthew, 81.
 Bogle, Michael, 68, 69, 69 *n.*, 76, 81, 133 *n.*
 Bogle, Robert, 68, 70, 70 *n.*, 80.
 Bogle, Robert, of Shettleston, 69 *n.*, 74.
 Bogle, Robert, Bailie, 115.
 Bogle, William, 36.
 Bogle, William, 70, 70 *n.*
 Bogleshole, 148, 150.
 Bond of interdiction, 117.
 Bonedd y Saint, 127.
Books of the Manor, 99.
 Borbridge, John, 41.
 Borough Roods, 42.
 Boswell, George, 98 *n.*
 Bourney, Miss, 148. *See* Dunlop, William, solicitor.
 Bowat, Jhone off, 97.
Bower, 127.
 Bowman, Houghton, 82.
 Bowman, John, 82.
 Bowman, John Vere, 82.
 Boyd, James, Tulchan Archbishop, 105.
 Boyd, John, 143.
 Boyd, Mary, 146. *See* Dunlop, William.
 Boyd, Robert, Principal, 103.
 Boyds of Kilmarnock, 130 *n.*
 Brackenhist, lands of, 153.
 Brackenknowe, lands of, 149, 153.
 Braerne, James, 100 *n.*
 Breweries; Luke's Brewarie, 61.
 Brewsterburn, 60.
Breviarum Aberdonense, Pars Estiva, 127 *n.*
 Bridgegate. *See* Briggait.
 Briggait, 40, 40 *n.*, 41, 43, 46.
 Bridges—Hutchesontown, 23, 30.
 Old Green, 131, 131 *n.*
 Partick, 60.
 Partick, old, 58, 59, 60, 62.
 Stockwell, 89, 89 *n.*
British Ecclesiastical Antiquities, 127 *n.*
Broadsides, 23-31.
 Broome, George, 92.
 Broomhill, 95, 100 *n.*
 Broomielaw, 2, 4, 63, 129 *n.*
 Broomielaw Croft, 95, 129, 129 *n.*, 131 *n.*, 134 *n.*
 Brown, Alexander, 76, 81.
 Brown, Andrew, 82.
 Brown, James, 82, 84.
 Brown, Jean, 82.
 Brown, John, 82.
 Brown, John, jr., 82.
 Brown, John, contractor, 77.
 Brown, John, wright, 134.
 Brown, William, 135.
Brown's History of Glasgow, 40 *n.*, 43 *n.*
 Bruce, Sir William, 112 *n.*
 Bruyme Hyle. *See* Broomhill.
 Brychan, 127 *n.*
 Buchan, John, Earl of, 140.
 Buchanan, Andrew, Bailie, 66.
 Buchanan, Andrew, merchant, 67, 81, 132, 132 *n.*
 Buchanan, Andrew, jr., 81.
 Buchanan, Andrew, of Drumpellier, 147 *n.*
 Buchanan, Cecilia, 74.
 Buchanan, George, merchant, 62, 80, 81.
 Buchanan, George, jr., 80.
 Buchanan, George, Bailie, 118.
 Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., 69 *n.*
 Buchanan, James, carrier, 23, 24, 25, 26.
 Buchanan, James, of Drumpellier, 69, 69 *n.*, 81.
 Buchanan, James, of Ardconnel, 74.
 Buchanan, Jeffy, 81.
 Buchanan, John, 109 *n.*, 137.
 Buchanan, Neill, 41.
 Buchanan, Thomas, 80.
 Buchanan Street, 4 *n.*, 131 *n.*, 132 *n.*
 Buckshead Inn, 137.
 Budge, William, 122 *n.*
Buik of the Cron, Stewart, 127 *n.*
 Bunhouse, 59.
 Burgess Roll, 96.
Burgh Records, 33, 34, 36, 39, 40 *n.*, 45 *n.*, 46 *n.*, 66.
Burgh Register of Sasines, 130 *n.*, 133.
 Burial, fees for, 36.
 Burnt Barns, 91.
 Burrowdike, 153.
 Butchers, 92; regulations regarding, 91, 93, 94; country, 91, 94. *See also* Fleshers.
 "Butterfly," The, 117 *n.*
 Byres Road, 60.
 Cairndhu, 37.
 Caledonian Railway, prices paid by, 70 *n.*
 Calton, its history, 42; parish church of, 43.
Cambro-British Saints, 127 *n.*
Camerarius de Scotorum Fortitudine, 38 *n.*
 Campbell, Andrew Donaldson, 6.
 Campbell, Archibald, 80.
 Campbells of Blythswood, 110.
 Campbell, Colin, of Blythswood, 145.
 Campbell, Ilay, 131 *n.*
 Campbell and Ingram, 83.
 Campbell, Elizabeth Rae, 80.
 Campbell, James Alexander, 79.
 Campbell, Janat, 100 *n.*
 Campbell, Janet, 145. *See* Haliburton, Thomas.
 Campbell, Jean, 80.
 Campbell, Mrs. Jean, 145. *See* Dunlop, James, fourth of Garnkirk.
 Campbell, John, of Clathick, 69 *n.*, 80.

- Campbell, John, Succoth, 69 *n.*, 80.
 Campbell, John, jr., 80, 82.
 Campbell, John, and Company, 83.
 Campbell, Lilius, 82.
 Campbell, Lilius, 146. *See* Dunlop, James, third of Garnkirk.
 Campbell, Margaret, 100 *n.*
 Campbell, Mungo, 115 *n.*
 Campbell, Robert, of North Woodside, 145, 146.
 Candleriggs, 45.
 Card Assembly, 68.
 Cardowanmuir, lands of, 152.
 Cardross, 123 *n.*
 Carlisle, John, 83.
 Carmichael, John, 80.
 Carmichael, Margaret, 80.
 Carmichael, William, 80.
 Carmyle, lands of, 147, 148, 150.
 Carnegie, Margaret, 109 *n.*
 Carntyne, 101 *n.*, 109 *n.*
 "Carolina," The, 111, 112, 114.
 Carriby islands, 111.
 Carrick, Robert, 82.
 Carron Company, 76 *n.*
 Carse, John, 85, 87.
 Carsland, Laird of, 50.
 Carss, John, barber, 86.
 Carts, wheeled, 123 *n.*; tumbler, 123 *n.*
 Cartwright loom, 47 *n.*
Case of the Afflicted Clergy in Scotland truly Represented, 113 *n.*
 Castle, Archbishop's. *See* Bishop's Castle.
 Castle of Glasgow. *See* Bishop's Castle.
 Catalogue of Historical and Archaeological Collection in Bishop's Castle, Glasgow Exhibition, 1888, 33, 34, 37, 38, 42, 44.
Catalogue of Scottish Bishops, Keith, 106 *n.*
 Cathedral of Glasgow, 16, 16 *n.*; relics in, 34; masses said in, 34; Lawson's Crypt, 37; Grammar School met in, 44; week-day sermons in, 46; Dedication of restored, 96; riot in, 113; burial in, 123 *n.*
 Cathedral Street, 4 *n.*
 Catlin, Elizabeth, 82.
 Central Station, 70 *n.*
 Cess Office, 83.
 Chalmers, Dr. Thomas, 43.
 Chalmers, Margaret, 106.
 Chamber of Commerce, 76.
 Chamberlain, City, 83; office of, 84.
 Chancellor of the Diocese, rights of, 44.
 Changehouse, Laigh, 84, 85.
 Chapman, Robert, 82.
Chapman's Picture of Glasgow, 129 *n.*, 135.
 Chappeltoun, 119 *n.*, 125.
 Charleston, 114.
 Charlotte Augusta, Princess, 82.
 Charlotte Street, 61.
 Charters under Privy Seal, 107, 109; 1595, 100 *n.*, 104 *n.*, 105, 105 *n.*, 107, 109; 1581, 105.
 — under Great Seal, 1577, 95 *n.*; 1587, 104, 104 *n.*; 1598, 105; 1549, 141, 141 *n.*
Charters of Crossraguel, 103 *n.*
 Chetham Society, 128 *n.*
 Christie, Robert, 68.
Chronicles of S. Mungo, 113 *n.*
 Church, Metropolitan, of Glasgow, 85.
 Church, Free St. Enoch's, 59.
 Church, St. Andrew's Parish, 13, 15, 16 *n.*, 18.
 Church Extension Movement, 43.
 Churchyards, The High, 110 *n.*
Citizen, The, 71.
 City Public School, 48.
City Records. See Town Council Records.
 Clachan, lands of, 154.
Clare Constat, 110, 111 *n.*
 Clark, William, of Kerse, 134, 138.
 Clayslap, 60, 111, 111 *n.*, 112.
 Clayslap Mills, 37.
 Claythorn, lands of, 61.
 Cleland, *Annals of Glasgow*, 43 *n.*
 Clerk, Leonard, of Aldhall, 142 *n.*
 Close, Allason's, 67.
 Close, Dainzell's, 86.
 Close, David Lindsay's, 67, 84, 86.
 Clow, 83.
 Clow, Professor James, 84.
 Clydai, 127 *n.*
 Clyde, navigability of, 21; salmon fishing in, 55; islands in, 56, 96 *n.*, changes on, 56; old course of, 89, 90 *n.*
 Clyde Company, 150.
 Clyde Ironworks, 147, 148, 149, 150.
 "Clyde," The, 21.
 Clyde Street, 61, 91, 132.
 Clyde's Mill, 150.
 Coalree, 131, 132 *n.*
 Coals in Partick, 112; in Balshagrie, 120; in Garnkirk, 148, 149, 150, 154, 155.
 Coats, John, 81.
 Coats, William, 81.
 "Cochrane," The, 121.
 Cochrane, Andrew, 121.
 Cochrane, Andrew, & Co., 121.
 Cochrane, Grizell, 145. *See* Dunlop, Thomas, of Househill.
 Cochrane, Mungo, 114.
 Coffee Room, Tontine, 74-78, 85.
 College, The Old. *See* University of Glasgow.
 College Staircase, Old, 37.
 Collins' Steamship Company, The, 22.
 Colquhoun, Adam, 80.
 Colquhoun, David, 82.
 Colquhoun, George of, 97.
 Colquhoun, James, 80.
 Colquhoun, Janet, 82.
 Colquhoun, Jean, 4 *n.*
 Colquhoun, Patrick, 74, 76, 80.
 Colquhoun, William Laurence, of Clathick, 148.
 "Comet," The, 21, 22.
Commune Viridarium Glasguense. See Old Green.
Concuss de Duplici Statu Religionis, 127 *n.*
 Concert Hall. *See* Theatre.
 Concerts in Assembly Hall, 76.
 Congalton, Francis, 146.
 Connal, Sir Michael, 37.
Conscious Lovers, The, 72.
 Constantine, 96.
 Convention of Lords, 141, 142.
 Cooper, Samuel, 120 *n.*
 Corbet, James, merchant in 1696, 116, 118, 122 *n.*
 Corbet, James, merchant in 1830, 52.
 Corbett, Cunningham, 81.
 Corbett, James, of Kinmuir, 81.
 Corbett, Janet, 81.
 Corbett, Ross, 81.
 Corbett, Walter, 41.
 Corporation Galleries. *See* M'Lellan Galleries.
 Corporation of Glasgow, Property owned by, 65, 66, 67, 68, 72, 73, 83, 84, 85, 86, 93, 109 *n.*, 130; reward offered by, 71; arms of, *See* Arms of Glasgow.
 Corsbie, Gabriel, Dearn, 5.
 Cottage, Granny Gibb's, 88, 89, 90.
 Coulter, James, 81.
 Council, Acts of. *See* Town Council.
 Council Chamber. *See* Town Council.
 Council Chambers, Laigh, 83.
 Court Houses at Green, 40 *n.*
 Court of Teinds, 43.
 Coutts and Co., 145.
 Coutts, John, banker, 145.
 Coutts, Patrick, 145.
 Coutts, Thomas, 115 *n.*, 145.
 Covenanters, 113, 114.
 Cowcaddens, Little, 4 *n.*
 Cowcaddens Toll, 91.
 Crag, Andrew, rentaller in Balshagray, 100 *n.*
 Crag, Fyndlaws, rentaller in Balshagray, 100.
 Craig, James, architect, 76, 77.
 Craig, Jhone, rentaller of Balshagray, 98.
 Craig, Jhone (II.), rentaller of Balshagray, 98.
 Craig, John, baker, 58, 60.
 Craig, John, wright, 47, 61, 62, 66, 134.
 Craig, John, ironmonger, 82.
 Craig, Mary, 81.
 Craig, Mrs., 59.
 Craig, Robert, jr., baker, 58, 60.
 Craig, Thomas, rentaller of Balshagray, 98.
 Craig, William, wright, 66, 76.
 Craig, William, merchant, 81.
 Craigendmuir, lands of, 149, 152.
 Craigie, Laurence, 136 *n.*
 Craill, 125.
 Cranston Hill, 4 *n.*
 Crauford, John, 143. *See* Crawford, Thomas.
 Craufurd, James, 143.
 Craufurd, Robert, 143.
 Crauford, John, of Milnetoun, 62, 118, 122.
 Crawford, Sir Archibald, 34.
 Crawford, Henry, 84, 86, 87.
 Crawford of Gartnavel, 55.
 Crawford, John, of Camlarg, 142.
 Crawford, Alexander, 121 *n.*
 Crawford, Ann, 120 *n.*
 Crawford, Elizabeth, 115 *n.*, 116 *n.* *See* Howison, John.

- Crawfurd, Elizabeth Howison, 116 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Esther, 120 *n.* See Ritchie, Henry.
 Crawfurd, George, 82.
 Crawfurd, Hugh Spreul, 118.
 Crawfurd, James, Lieut.-Col., 82.
 Crawfurd, James, 82.
 Crawfurd, James, 117 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Rev. James Harrison Moody, 116 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Janet, 81.
 Crawfurd, Jhone of, 97.
 Crawfurd, John, of Auchinames, 74, 82.
 Crawfurd, John, of Crawfurdland, 115, 115 *n.*
 Crawfurd, John (II.), of Crawfurdland, 115 *n.*
 Crawfurd, John (III.), of Crawfurdland, 115 *n.*
 Crawfurd, John, Walkinshaw, 115 *n.*
 Crawfurd, John, surgeon, 121 *n.*
 Crawfurd, John Reginald Howison, 116 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Malcolm, of Kilbirnie, 59.
 Crawfurd, Martha, 116, 116 *n.*, 120 *n.* See Miller, Martha.
 Crawfurd, Matthew, 115, 117, 117 *n.*, 120 *n.*, 122 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Matthew (II.), 117 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Peter, 120 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Sir Reginald, 115 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Robert, 81.
 Crawfurd, Ronald, 69, 69 *n.*
 Crawfurd, Captain Thomas, of Jordanhill, 59, 143; arms of, 59, 62.
 Crawfurd, Thomas, merchant, 81.
 Crawfurd, William, merchant, 81.
 Crawfurd, William (I.), of Balshagray, 115, 115 *n.*, 116, 117.
 Crawfurd, William (II.), of Balshagray, 117, 118, 119, 120, 120 *n.*, 121, 121 *n.*, 122 *n.*
 Crawfurd, William Howison, 116 *n.*
 Crawfurd's History of Renfrewshire, 59.
 Craw Road, 100 *n.*, 119 *n.*, 120 *n.*
 Crechtoun, Elizabeth, 100 *n.*
 Criminal Trials, Pitcairn, 142 *n.*, 145 *n.*
 Crombie, James, 5.
 Cromwell, Oliver, contributes to relief fund in Glasgow, 49.
 Crookshanks, John, 84.
 Cross, 40, 65, 66, 74, 84, 85.
 Cross House, 85.
 Cross, James, 66.
 Cross, Mrs., 68.
 Crown, lands held by, 95 *n.*; feu-duties paid to, 104 *n.*
 Crown Assize of Herring, 114.
 Cruickshank, Mrs., 67.
 Cumbernauld, new road, 151.
 Cumbray, The Little, 143.
 Cummin, Janet, 81.
 Cummin, Peter, 81.
 Cunard Steamship Company, The, 22.
 Cuninggam, David, 102.
 Cuninghame, 138.
 Cuninghame, Esther, 117, 120.
 Cuninghame, Helen, 141.
 Cuninghame, Janet, 115.
 Cuningham, William, 80.
 Cunningham, Alexander, 80.
 Cunningham, Alexander, 81.
 Cunningham, Alexander, 82.
 Cunningham, Barbara, 82.
 Cunningham, Elizabeth, 81.
 Cunynghame, David, 105, 106, 107.
 Cunynghame, Robert, 106.
 Cunynghame, 106.
 Cunynghaw, lands of, 130.
 Cwmyns, 97.
 Dainzell, Elizabeth, 86. See Kincaid, John.
 Dainzell, George, 85, 86.
 Dalbeth, 150.
 Dalgles, Simon, 44.
 Dalmarnock, 97 *n.*, 101 *n.*
 Dalrymple of Hermiston, 121.
 Dalrymple, John, Collector, 5.
 Dalrymple, John, 121.
 Dalrymple, Sir William, of Cousland, 117, 121.
 Danes in Scotland, 138.
 Danziel, George, 62.
 Danziel, John, 72.
 Darien Expedition, 114.
 David I., 96, 96 *n.*
 Davidston, lands of, 151.
 "Dead Bellman," 35; his fees and dress, 36.
 Decrees of Sale, 122, 124, 125.
 Dennistoun, James, of Colgrain, 62, 69, 69 *n.*, 81.
 Dennistoun, James, jr. of Colgrain, 69, 69 *n.*, 81.
 Dennistoun, James, 80.
 Dennistoun, Mary, 81.
 Denny Voak, 154.
 Description of Lanarkshire, Hamilton of Wishaw, 108 *n.*, 109 *n.*
 Dettingen, 115.
 Dick, William, merchant, 87.
 Dick, William, weaver, 119.
 Dickie, Andrew, 41.
 Dinners, first table d'hôte, 78.
 Dinwiddie, Laurence, 66, 81.
 Dinwiddie, Robert, 81.
 Diocesan Registers of Glasgow, 96 *n.*, 97 *n.*, 98 *n.*, 99 *n.*, 101 *n.*, 109 *n.*, 111 *n.*, 129 *n.*, 130 *n.*
 Directories, Glasgow, 1783, 16; 1789, 10; 1821, 136 *n.*
 Divot-houses, 125.
 Dogs, butchers', 91.
 Domestic Annals of Scotland, Chambers, 103 *n.*
 Donald, Alexander, 69, 69 *n.*
 Donald, Colin Dunlop, 15, 136 *n.*, 147.
 Donald, James, Bailie, 132.
 Donald, Janet, 148. See Dunlop, James, of Tolcross.
 Donald, Martha, 80.
 Donald, Robert, Provost, 69 *n.*
 Donald, Thomas, 62, 69, 69 *n.*, 80, 147.
 Dougall, James, 68.
 Douglas, Archibald, Prebendary of Glasgow, 2, 3.
 Douglas, Archibald, Earl of, 140.
 Douglas, Cecilia, 74, 79, 81, 82. See Douglas, Gilbert.
 Douglas, Lady Elizabeth, 140. See Buchan, John, Earl of.
 Douglas, Gilbert, 74.
 Douglas, John, 74, 81, 82.
 Douglas, Marion, 141. See Dunlop, John.
 Douglas, May, 146. See Dunlop, James, third of Garnkirk.
 Douglas Park, 74.
 Douglas, Richard, 2.
 Douglas's Baronage, 59.
 Douglas, Thomas Dunlop, 146.
 Douglas, William, deacon, 58.
 Douglas, William, merchant, 82.
 Douglas, William, Earl of, 139.
 Douglas, William, of Leith, 146.
 Downhill, road on, 120 *n.*
 Dowhill, 110, 110 *n.*
 Dowhill's Land, 52.
 Dowhyle, land of. See Dowhill's Land, Down, James, 98 *n.*
 Dreghorn, Allan, 61, 62, 68.
 Dreghorn, Allan, of Ruchill, 122, 147 *n.*
 Dreghorn Mansion, 61.
 Drovers, 88, 89, 90; regulations regarding, 91.
 Drum, intimations made by, 60.
 Drumbowie, lands of, 154.
 Drumkavil, lands of, 149, 152.
 Drummotherall Hill, 44 *n.* See Cranstonhill.
 Drunton Dalls, 117 *n.*
 Dryflatt, lands of, 154.
 Drygate, 91.
 Dulap, Colin. See Dunlop, Colin, Advocate.
 Dulap, Neil Fitz Robert de, 138, 139.
 Dumbarton, 124.
 Dumbarton Road, 60, 88, 89, 95, 111 *n.*, 137; its various courses, 90 *n.*
 Dumbarton Road, Old, 58, 59, 60.
 Dumfries, 124.
 Dun, Mr., minister, 26.
 Dunbar, 125.
 Dunbar, Archbishop, 39 *n.*, 96.
 Duncan, Alexander, 82.
 Dunlop; origin of name, 138; lands of, 138, 139, 140, 141; house belonging to, 139. See also Hunt-hall; lairds of, 139 *seq.*
 Dunlop, Alexander, surgeon, 80, 136 *n.*
 Dunlop, Alexander (I.), 140.
 Dunlop, Alexander (II.), of Hunthall, 141, 141 *n.*, 142, 142 *n.*
 Dunlop, Alexander (III.), 141.
 Dunlop, Alexander, 145.
 Dunlop, Allan, 142, 143.
 Dunlop, Andrew, 142.
 Dunlop, Archibald, 145.
 Dunlop, Archibald, 146.
 Dunlop, Colin, advocate, 147, 148.
 Dunlop, Colin, of Carmyle, Provost, 68, 117 *n.*, 137, 138, 146, 147.
 Dunlop, Colin Robert, of Quarter, 148, 149.
 Dunlop, Colin, 148.
 Dunlop, Colin, and Son, 147, 148.
 Dunlop, Constantine, of Hunthall, 139, 140, 141.
 Dunlop, Constantine (II.), 141.
 Dunlop, Donald, barrister, 148.
 Dunlop, Elizabeth, 145. See Dunlop, James (II.), of Hunthall.

- Dunlop, Elizabeth, 146. *See* Rae, John.
Dunlop, Elizabeth, 146.
Dunlop, George, W.S., 147.
Dunlop, George James, 148.
Dunlop, George, 148.
Dunlop, Houston, & Co., 147.
Dunlop, Isabella, 148.
Dunlop, James, jr., 68, 70, 70 *n.*
Dunlop, James, 81.
Dunlop, James, 139.
Dunlop, James (I.), Hunthall, 141, 142, 142 *n.*, 144.
Dunlop, James (II.), of Hunthall, 142, 144, 145.
Dunlop, James (III.), of Hunthall, 145.
Dunlop, James, second of Garnkirk, 145.
Dunlop, James, third of Garnkirk, 137, 145, 146.
Dunlop, James, fourth of Garnkirk, 69, 69 *n.*, 70 *n.*, 81, 146.
Dunlop, James, fifth of Garnkirk, 147, 148, 149, 150.
Dunlop, James, of Tolcross, 146 *n.*, 147, 148.
Dunlop, James, 148.
Dunlop, James, of Lloyds, 148.
Dunlop, James, 149.
Dunlop, Janet, 80.
Dunlop, Janet, 141.
Dunlop, Janet, 146.
Dunlop, Janet, 147. *See* Donald, Thomas, of Geilston.
Dunlop, Jean, 145. *See* Campbell, Robert.
Dunlop, Jean, 146. *See* Peter, Thomas.
Dunlop, John, merchant, 81.
Dunlop, John, yr., 81.
Dunlop, John de, 139.
Dunlop, John, of Hunthall, 141.
Dunlop, John, first of Garnkirk, 145.
Dunlop, John, 145.
Dunlop, John, apothecary, 146.
Dunlop, John, of Rosebank, Provost, 147, 147 *n.*, 150, 154, 155.
Dunlop, John Colin, Sheriff, 147.
Dunlop, John, merchant, 148.
Dunlop, Katherine, 146. *See* Douglas, William.
Dunlop, Liliās, 146.
Dunlop, Liliās, 148.
Dunlop, Margaret, 145.
Dunlop, Margaret, 146.
Dunlop, Marion, 148.
Dunlop, Martha, 148.
Dunlop, Robert, 141.
Dunlop, Robert, of Bloak, 145.
Dunlop, Robert, 146.
Dunlop, Robert, of Househill, 146, 147 *n.*
Dunlop, Thomas, of Househill, 145, 146.
Dunlop, Thomas, surgeon, 145.
Dunlop, Thomas, merchant, 146.
Dunlop, Thomas, & Co., 146.
Dunlop, Dom Willelmus de, 138, 139.
Dunlop, William, merchant, 145.
Dunlop, William, 146.
Dunlop, William, solicitor, 148.
Dunlop Mansion, history of, 137.
Dunlop Street, 10, 132, 137.
Dunmore, John, 80.
Dunmore, Robert, of Bankhead, 74, 76, 80.
Dunmore, Thomas, 80.
Dunsmoor, Thomas, of Bankhead, 118, 120, 122.
Dunsmore, Bailie, 132 *n.*
Durandis, 97. *See* Mathys.
Dwne, David, 44.
East Howard Street, 122 *n.*
Easter Sugar Work, 61.
Eglinton, Master of, 144.
"Elizabeth," The, 21.
Elmbank Academy, 48.
Elmbank Street, 46 *n.*
Elphinstoune, Sir George, 91.
Entail, The, Galt, 18 *n.*
Erskine, Marion, 82.
Erskine, Michael, 82, 83.
Euing, William, 8.
Euna, 128. *See also* St. Enoch.
Ewing, Archibald Orr, 79.
Exchange, The, at Cross, 65, 67, 68, 83, 84; proposed open-air, 72, 73.
Exchange Coffee House, 67. *See also* Coffee Room.
Exchange, Royal, 65, 79.
Exchange Tavern, 74.
Exchange Walk, 84.
Extracts from the Records of the Burgh of Glasgow, 92 *n.*, 93 *n.*
Eyre, Archbishop, 96.
Faculty of Arts, 45.
Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Land owned by, 134.
Faculty of Procurators, 144.
Fairbairn, James, 78.
Fairlie, 142.
Fairlie, Lord of, 143.
Fairservice, Andrew, 135 *n.*
Falconer, John, 52.
Falconer, Jonete, 100 *n.*
Falconer, Thomas, 72, 73.
Fasti Ecclesie Scotticane, 3 *n.*, 35 *n.*, 43 *n.*, 106 *n.*
Faulds, Mr., 150.
Fawknor, William, 82.
Ferguson, Watie, 122 *n.*
Fergusson, Barnard, of Kilkerran, 142.
Ferry, Govan, 55.
Ferry-house. *See* Pointhouse.
Feu-charter, 105, 111 *n.*
Feu-duties, 65 *n.*, 95 *n.*, 104 *n.*, 131, 150 *seq.*
Fife, John, 41.
Findlay, Robert, 82.
Finlay, James, 81.
Fires, Glasgow, 49, 50, 51, 70, 71, 72.
Flaxman, statue of Sir John Moore, 15.
Fleming, Thomas, 2, 3.
Fleming, William, coppersmith, 8.
Fletcher, Esther, 117, 120. *See* Crawford, Matthew.
Fleshers, 92; privileges granted to, 92, 94; misdeeds of, 93; rates paid by, 94. *See also* Butchers.
Fogo, Anne, 85.
Fontenoy, 115 *n.*
Food supply, 88, 89, 90, 91.
Forbes, Sir William, 148.
Forglen, Adamson's church at, 128 *n.*
Forsyth, Patrick, 36.
Fox hunt, 90.
France, trade with, 111.
Frederick, Prince of Wales, 112 *n.*
Frederick Street, 4 *n.*
Freeland, George, 82.
Freeland, John, 82.
Freeland, John, 82.
French, Mary, 80.
French, William, Provost, 69, 69 *n.*, 74, 80, 134.
French, William, jr., 80.
Frew, Mr., 1.
Fullarton, lands of, 148, 150; colliery, 150.
Fyfe, Messrs., of Fairlie, 20.
Gallowgate, murder in, 30; fire in, 50; brewing in, 61; toll-bar, 91.
Gardiner, The Misses, 138.
Gardner, Archibald, 24.
Garne, Thomas, 39 *n.*
Garngad Hill, 45, 102.
Garnkirk, Dunlop of, 145 *seq.*; lands of, 148, 150 *seq.*; house of, 151.
Garscadden Street, 4.
Gartmillan, Easter, 154.
Gartmillan, lands of, 149, 154.
Gartmillan, Wester, 154.
Garscube, Temple lands of, 118.
Gartcosh, lands of, 149, 153.
Gartferry, lands of, 149, 151, 152.
Gartingreen, lands of, 149, 153.
Gartloch, lands of, 149, 153.
Gartnavel, 100 *n.*, 118.
Gartsheugh, lands of, 149, 153.
George III., 134 *n.*
George IV., 116 *n.*
George Street, 47.
"George, The," 110.
Gergwns, 96, 97, 99.
Gerkgons, 96, 97.
Gibb, "Aunt," 89.
Gibb, "Granny," 88, 89.
Gibb, "Mother," 89.
Gibb, William, 89, 89 *n.*
Gibson, Andrew, of Hillhead, 11, 112, 114.
Gibson, James, Bailie, 111 *n.*, 112, 113, 114.
Gibson, Janet, 61. *See* M'Cun, John.
Gibson, John, of Overnewton, 61, 62, 111, 111 *n.*
Gibson, John, of Johnston, 62.
Gibson, John, of Nethernewton, 62.
Gibson, Walter, 51, 62.
Gibson, Walter, of Balshagray, 110, 111, 111 *n.*, 112, 112 *n.*, 113, 114, 117, 118.
Gibson, Walter, of Mekle Govan, 111.
Gibson's Land, 112, 115.
Gibson Street, 113 *n.*
Gibson's Wynd, 112 *n.*
Gilchrist, George, 52, 53.
Gilchrist, Thomas, 52.
Gilhagie, Ninian, 92.
Gillespie, Colin, 8, 9.

- Gillespie, William, calico printer, 8, 9.
 Gillies, John, 71.
 Gladstone, Halbert, merchant, 110.
 Glasford, James, 81.
 Glasford, John, 81.
Glasghu Facies, 36 *n*, 38 *n*, 39 *n*, 44 *n*, 46 *n*, 48, 130 *n*.
 Glasgow Academy, New, 10, 11.
Glasgow Courant, 67.
Glasgow Delineated, 48.
Glasgow Herald, 135 *n*.
 Glasgow Hunt, The, 90.
Glasgow Journal, 55, 70, 71, 72, 132 *n*.
Glasgow Mercury, 55, 77, 90, 90 *n*, 148, 150.
 Glasgow, Parson of, 1, 2; has two crosses, 3; boundaries of, in 1665, 4; in 1774, 60; population of, in 1769, 123; description of, in 18th century, 124, 125; enlargement of, 132.
Glasgow Past and Present, 4 *n*, 68, 70 *n*, 72, 78 *n*, 90 *n*, 92 *n*, 94 *n*, 95 *n*, 109 *n*, 112 *n*, 129 *n*, 134 *n*, 135 *n*, 137 *n*.
 "Glasgow," The, 21.
 Glass House, 131, 131 *n*.
 Glencairn, Earl of, 102, 140 *n*.
 Glenhead, lands of, 154.
 Glenlee, Lord, 116 *n*.
 Glenlee, 116 *n*.
 Glenmill, lands of, 154.
God's Justice Exemplified, 114 *n*.
 Gogar Mount, 148.
 Good, John, merchant, 138.
 Gordon, Alexander, 76, 81.
 Gordon, Alexander, jr., 81.
 Gordon, Archbishop, 96 *n*.
 Gordon, Catharine, 74, 81.
 Gordon, George, 80.
 Gordon, James, 80, 81.
 Gordon, John, 80.
 Gordon, John, 86, 87.
 Gordon, Rev. Dr., 43.
 Gordon Street, 76.
Govan Kirk Session Records, 120 *n*.
 Govan, Mekle, 111, 112.
 Govan, Parish of, 62, 95, 96 *n*, 107; rectory of, 95; vicarage of, 95; manse of, 96 *n*; prebend of, 96 *n*; patron saint of, 96; names in, 96, 97, 109; rentallors on, 109, 122.
 Grahame, John, of Dougalston, 65, 66.
 Grahame, Robert, writer, 151, 155.
 Grahame, William, 109.
 Graham, James, 67.
 Graham, James, tailor, 85.
 Graham, Johne, 92.
 Graham, Robert, of Killern, 121.
 Graham's Square, 92.
 Grahamston, 70, 76.
 Grammar School, 44, 45, 46 *n*, 47, 48.
 "Grammar School Wynd," 45, 46, 47, 48.
 Grant, James, writer, 11.
 Grassum, in Balshagray, 98, 98 *n*, 101; value of, 98 *n*; amount of, 105 *n*.
 Gray, Alexander, of 12th Light Dragoons, 10.
 Gray, Farquhar, of Glen Tigg, 10.
 Gray, James, of Dalmarnock, 122.
 Gray, Mary, 87. *See* Philips, John.
 Gray, Walter, 85, 86.
 Great Western Road, 11, 95, 125.
 Great Western Road Railway Station, 100 *n*.
 Great Western Steamship Company, The, 22.
 "Great Western," The, 22.
 Green-dyke, The, 91.
 Greenhill, 6.
 "Greenhill Place," 6.
 Green, The Old, 116, 128, 129, 130 *n*, 131 *n*, 132, 133.
 Gretna, 36.
 Ground Annuals. *See* Feu-duties.
 Gunny, lands of, 154, 155.
 Gunpowder, 113 *n*.
 Gushet House, Anderston, 95.
 Gybson, 96.
 Halfpenny Lands, 97 *n*, 102.
 Haliburton, Thomas, 145.
 Hamilton, Archibald, of Northpark, 10, 11.
 Hamilton, Archibald, merchant, 67.
 Hamilton & Bogle, 83.
 Hamilton & Brown, 83.
 Hamilton, David, 134.
 Hamilton, Elizabeth, 142 *n*. *See* Dunlop, James (I.), Hunthall.
 Hamilton, Gavin, of Orbieston, 142, 142 *n*.
 Hamilton, Gawin, 143.
 Hamilton, Gilbert, 76, 76 *n*, 81, 148, 151, 155.
 Hamilton, Helen Bogle, 148. *See* Dunlop, Colin Robert.
 Hamilton, Isabel, 141. *See* Dunlop, James.
 Hamilton, James, 81.
 Hamilton, James, merchant, 81.
 Hamilton, James, sen., 83.
 Hamilton, James, of Rouchbank, 144.
 Hamilton, James, jr., Rouchbank, 144.
 Hamilton, Sir James, of Cambusnethan, 102.
 Hamilton, John, of Northpark, 10, 134 *n*.
 Hamilton, John, Orbieston, 142 *n*, 144.
 Hamilton, John, 62.
 Hamilton, John, jr., 81.
 Hamilton, John (III.), 81.
 Hamilton, Johne, 102.
 Hamilton, Margaret, 146. *See* Dunlop, James, fourth of Garnkirk.
 Hamilton of Cochno, Provost, 39.
 Hamilton of Cochno, 146.
 Hamilton, William, architect, 75, 76.
 Hamilton, William, twelfth Duke of, 132 *n*.
 Hamilton-wood, 91.
 Hammylton, James, 97 *n*.
 Hapland, lands of, 144.
 Hardie, James, 58.
 Hardie, Mr., 29.
 Hary, College porter, 45.
 Heigat, Archibald, 104 *n*.
 Henderson, Archibald, 81.
 Henderson, Janet, 81.
 Hendry, John, 85, 86.
 Herbert, Bishop, 96.
 Herring, export of, 112; Assize of, 112.
 Hessilheid, 144.
 Hewit, Edward, 82.
High Life Below Stairs, 71.
 High Kirk. *See* Cathedral.
 High Kirk Session, 35.
 High School, 46 *n*, 48.
 High Street, 52, 85, 86, 87; James Watt's shop in, 14, 15, 16 *n*; building of stone houses in, 51.
 Hill, James, 52.
 Hill, Ninian, 82.
 Hill, W. H., 36, 37.
 Hillhead, 113; Holm of, 11; House of, 113 *n*.
 Hindland, 95, 100 *n*, 107, 108, 110, 112, 115, 117.
 His Lordship's Larder, 135 *n*.
Historical and Critical Remarks on Prynne's History, 140 *n*.
History of Ayrshire, Paterson, 139 *n*, 141, 141 *n*.
History of Bute, Reid, 109 *n*.
History of Fiction, The, Dunlop, 147.
History of Glasgow, Brown, 120 *n*.
History of Glasgow, Denholm, 135.
History of Glasgow, Gibson, 60, 68, 75, 117 *n*.
History of Glasgow, M'Ure, 111, 111 *n*, 112 *n*, 117 *n*; 1830 edition, 52; Mr. Vean's edition, 96 *n*, 110 *n*, 113 *n*.
History of High School of Glasgow, 48 *n*.
History of Hutchesons' Hospital, 65 *n*.
History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, Wodrow, 114 *n*.
 Hoare, Samuel, banker, 9.
 Hodge Podge Club, 147 *n*.
 Hoge, Jhon, 97 *n*.
 Holland, bells cast in, 38 *n*, 40, 41, 43.
 Holland Place, 1.
 Holyrood, 112 *n*.
 Home, Alexander, first Lord, 140.
 Hopkirk, James, 81.
 Hopkirk, Thomas, 82.
 Horn's Court, 133, 134.
 Horn, William, 133.
 Hospitall in Briggait, 40, 40 *n*.
 Hotel, Buck's Head, 10.
 Hotel, His Lordship's Larder, 135 *n*.
 Houses, wooden, 49; stone, in High Street, 51.
 Househill, property of, 146.
 Houston, Alex., & Co., 47.
 Houston, Alexander, of Jordanhill, 147 *n*.
 Houstoun, Andrew, 81.
 Houstoun, Hugh, 81.
 Houstoun, Margaret, 81.
 Houstoun, Patrick, 116, 118.
 Houstoun, Robert, 82.
 Howard Street, 133 *n*, 134, 134 *n*, 136 *n*.
 Howison, John, of Braehead, 116 *n*.
 Hozier, Sir William, of Maudslie, 88, 128 *n*.
 Hunter, Andrew, of Cessnock, 135, 135 *n*.
 Hunter, Daniel, tailor, 136.
 Hunter, John, 73.
 Hunthall, 139, 141; lands of, 140. *See also* Dunlop.

- Hutcheson, George, founder of hospital, 56, 65 *n.*
 Hutcheson, John, 130 *n.*
 Hutcheson, Thomas, of Lambhill, 98 *n.*
 Hutchison, George, 84.
 Hutchisons, of Scotstoun, 96.
 Hutchwsone, Castyn, 96.
 Huts, on Clyde, 55.
 Hynd, James, 67.
 Hyndland. *See* Hindland.
 Hyndshaw, James, 52.
- Improvement Trustees, purchases made by, 52, 65, 67.
 Incorporation of Fleshers, 63, 94.
 Incorporation of Tailors, 3, 5, 6, 7.
 "Industry," The, 20; description of, 20, 21; engines, 21, 22.
 Inglis, A. & J., 56, 62.
 Inglis, Mr., 89.
 Ingram, Archibald, 68.
 Ingram Street, 48; Assembly Rooms in, 72, 77.
 Ingram, William, 80.
Injunctions, Barnes', 128 *n.*
 Innerkip, 143.
 Innes, Cosmo, 98 *n.*
 Inns, Black Bull, The, 92; Buckshead, 137; Old Bridge, Partick, 58; Pointhouse, 55, 56; Whiteinch, The, 88, 89. *See also* Hotels.
Inquisitio of David I., 96.
 Iron, Import of, 111.
 Ironmongery, rise of export trade in Glasgow, 60.
 Irvine, 143.
- Jackson, George, 42.
 Jackson, William, Howey & Co., 15.
 Jaffray, J., 134 *n.*
 Jamaica Street, 116, 132 *n.*, 134 *n.*; cattle to be driven down, 91.
 James II., 139.
 James V., 116 *n.*
 James VI., 106 *n.*; grants given by, 1, 3, 104 *n.*, 105 *n.*, 107 *n.*
 James VII., 113 *n.*
 Jamesons, 97. *See also* Symths.
 Jardine, George, 81.
 Jardine, John, 81.
 Jargons, 96, 97. *See also* Gerkgons.
 Jarvie, Bailie Nicol, 135 *n.*
 Jenkins, Andrew, 88, 89.
 Jocelyn, of Furness, 34.
 John, first Bishop of Glasgow, 96.
 John the Ross, 140.
 John of Teignmouth, 127 *n.*
 John Street, 46 *n.*
 John's Coffee-house, 151.
 Johnston, lands of, 149, 153.
 Johnstone, George, 35.
 Johnstoun, Peter, 92.
 Jones, Nathaniel, 73.
 Jonstuns, of Drisdall, 102.
 Jordanhill, 90 *n.*
- Kaye, David, 39 *n.*
 Keddie, Wm., 37.
 Kelvin, a boundary of Govan, 62.
 Kelvinbank, 138.
 Kelvingrove Museum, 33, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44.
 Kelvingrove Park, 138.
 Kelvinhaugh, lands of, 61; boundaries of, 62.
 Kelvinside, formerly Bankhead, 118.
 Kennoch, Jhone, 98.
 Keppoch, 109.
 Kerr, Elizabeth, 115 *n.* *See* Crawford, John.
 Kery, William, 143.
 Kilmarnock, Lord, 115 *n.*
 Kincaid, John, 86.
 King, Adam, 127 *n.*
 King Street, 16 *n.*; fishmarket in, 91.
 Kippburn, lands of, 154.
 Kipps, lands of, 154, 155.
 Kirk Session, Sums left to, 116.
Kirk Session Records, 46 *n.*
 Kirkcudbright, 125.
 Kirkstyle, lands of, 154.
 Knowe Brae, 58.
 Koster, Gerard, 43.
 Kynneoches, The, 96.
- Lambhill, 98 *n.*
 Lamash, 143.
 Lanark, Sheriffdom of, 4.
 Lanarkshire Retours, 3, 5.
 Land, prices of, 5, 11, 12, 66, 67, 70, 70 *n.*, 107, 150 *seq.*; system of, on diocesan estates, 97, 97 *n.*; tenure of, 97, 97 *n.*, 98, 99, 118; sale of, 98, 99; transfers of, 98, 99, 100.
 Lang, Claud, of Pointhouse, 55.
 Lapsley, James, of Northwoodside, 9.
 Largs, 143.
 Laurie, John, 81.
 Law, Dinwiddie & Co., 117 *n.*
 Law, Robert, 49 *n.*
 Lawson, George, 86.
 Lawson, James, 3, 4.
 Lawson, Janet, 4, 5.
 Lawson, Margaret, 4, 5.
 Lawson's Crypt, 37.
 Layng, Andro, 34.
 Leckie, John, of Mye, 5.
 Leckie, Walter, of Mye, 118.
 Lee, Eleanora, 80.
 Lee, Robert, 80.
 Lees, Andrew, 52.
 Legat, John, 72, 73, 85.
 Legat's Land, 83, 85.
 Leighton, Archbishop, 4.
 Lennox, Duke of, grants to, 104, 104 *n.*
 Lennox, Matthew, Earl of, 140, 141.
Lennox, The, Sir W. Fraser, 140 *n.*
 Leven, Vale of, 90.
Liber Collegii Nostri Domini, 127 *n.*, 128 *n.*, 129 *n.*
 Lightbody, Adam, 82.
 Linning, Elizabeth, 114.
Literary History of Glasgow, Duncan, 120 *n.*
 Literary Society, 120.
 Lochend, lands of, 153.
 Lochmaben, 125.
 Locke, Louisa, 148. *See* Dunlop, James, of Tolcross.
 Logan, John, feuar, 5.
 Lockhart, John, of Boghall, 144.
- Lonies, The, 96.
 Lords of Council, 140.
 Low, Alexander, 81.
 Low John Street, 48.
 Lowdiane, Thome off, 97.
 Luke, Cornelius, 86.
 Luke, John, Bailie, of Merkdaily, 61.
 Luke, John, of Claythorn, 117 *n.*
 Luke, Robert, goldsmith, 61, 62.
 Lukes of Claythorn, 61, 130 *n.*
 Luke's Brewerie, 61.
 Lwf, Male, 109.
 Lyon la Blankschaw, 143.
- Macaulay, James, 85.
 M'Call, Helen, 148. *See* Dunlop, Colin Robert.
 M'Caule, Alexander, 81.
 M'Culloch, Robert, 5.
 M'Cun, John, 61.
 M'Cun, William, of Kelvinhaugh, 61, 62.
 M'Donald, Malcolm, 69.
 M'Dougall, John, 24.
 M'Dowall, Alexander, 80.
 M'Dowall, Crichton, 81.
 M'Dowall, James, Provost, 47, 69, 69 *n.*, 74, 80.
 M'Dowall, John, 81.
 M'Dowall, Thomas, 80.
 Macdowall, William, second of Castle Semple, 69 *n.*, 70, 147 *n.*
 Macfarlane, Principal, 16.
 Macgeorge, Andrew, 6, 38 *n.*, 46 *n.*, 47, 129 *n.*
Macgeorge's Arms of Glasgow, 34 *n.*, 36 *n.*, 38 *n.*, 46.
Macgeorge's Old Glasgow, 6, 34 *n.*, 55 *n.*, 65 *n.*, 66 *n.*, 95 *n.*, 129 *n.*
 M'Intosh, Charles, 110 *n.*
 M'Kaen, James, murderer, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27.
 M'Kain, William, 121.
 Mackay, Robert, 76, 80.
 M'Kean, William, 26, 27.
 Mackenzie, Peter, auctioneer, 14.
 M'Kinlay, Peter, 83.
 M'Lelan, 96.
 M'Lellan, Archibald, 13, 14, 16, 16 *n.*, 17, 18.
 M'Lellan, Elizabeth, 24.
 M'Lellan Galleries, 16, 18, 37.
 M'Nair, Margaret, 10. *See* Black, of Clairmont.
 M'Nair, Robert, of Jeanfield, 122.
 Macqueen, Robert (Lord Braxfield), 131 *n.*
 M'Ure, 66, 93; on old Cathedral Bell, 39; on Craig Mansions, 61; on Glasgow in 1736, 125.
 Mack, John, 67.
 Madeira Court, 62.
 Main Street, Anderston, 1, 7.
 Mak, Walter, 97 *n.*
Making of Buchanan Street, Fraser, 132 *n.*
 Maknayr, 96.
 Maknayr, Andro, 98.
 Maknayr, Jhon, 98.
 Maknayr, Walter, 98, 99.
 Mansions, Dreghorn, riot at, 23, 28, 29; Craig, 61.

- Maps of Glasgow : Barry's, of 1782, 6 ;
Bleau's, of 1654, 56 ; Glasgow
Directory, of 1791, 6 ; M'Arthur's,
of 1777, 62 ; of 1778, 6 ; Rich-
ardson's, of 1795, 6, 9, 100 n ;
Smiths, of 1821, 6.
- Markets, Cattle, 88, 90, 93, 94, 130,
130 n ; in Bell's Wynd, 91 ; Flesh,
in Argyle Street, 92-93 ; Fish, in
King's Street, 91 ; Potato, in
Candleriggs, 91.
- Marshall, D., 5.
- Marshall, Hubert, 80.
- Marshall, Martha, 80.
- Marshall, Richard, 69, 69 n, 74, 80.
- Mathe, Jhone, 99.
- Mathys, 97. *See also* Durandis.
- Mauchline, James, of Pittoun, 144.
- Maxwell, Francis, 80.
- Maxwell, George, 146.
- Maxwell, Henrietta, 146. *See* Dunlop,
James, fourth of Garnkirk.
- Maxwell, James, 81.
- Maxwell, Janet, 109. *See* Anderson,
James.
- Maxwell, Jhon of, 97.
- Maxwell, John, of Dargavel, 76, 78,
80.
- Maxwell, John, Senior, 82.
- Maxwell of Newark, 145.
- Maxwell, Stephen, of Moriston, 81.
- Maxwell Street, 137.
- Maynhill, 98 n, 101 n.
- Mears & Stinbank, 41.
- Mears, Thomas, 41.
- Meat, butcher, regulations regarding,
91.
- Medieval Scotland*, Cochran-Patrick,
98 n.
- Meiklem, William, 11.
- Melville, Andro, 100.
- Melville, James, Diary of*, 106 n.
- Memoirs of a Banking House*, Forbes,
148 n.
- Memorabilia of Glasgow*, 40 n, 41 n,
44 n, 46 n, 50 n, 52 n, 113 n.
- Memorials*, Law, 49 n.
- Memorie of the Somervilles*, 144 n.
- Menyboill, 143.
- Menzies, Major, 40, 40 n.
- Merchants in 1755, 120, 121, 121 n.
- Merchants' Hall, in Bridgegate, 112 n.
- Merchants' House, 76 n ; in Briggait,
46 ; donations to, 46, 116, 117 n ;
lands owned by, 130, 130 n, 131,
134 n.
- Merchants' House, History of*, 112 n,
116 n, 117 n, 129 n.
- Merkdailly, 61.
- Millar, Janet, 1. *See* Andrew, John.
- Millar, Johnne, 143.
- Miller, James, 118.
- Miller, Jessie, of Glenlee, 147. *See*
Dunlop, John, of Rosebank.
- Miller, John, apothecary, 116.
- Miller, John, of Westerton, 70.
- Miller, John, Professor, 81.
- Miller, Margaret, 81.
- Miller, Martha, 116, 120 n. *See* Craw-
furd, William.
- Miller, Matthew, of Glenlee, 116 n.
- Miller, Robert, coppersmith, 8.
- Miller, Robert, 92.
- Miller, Sir Thomas, 116 n.
- Miller, Sir William, 116 n. *See* Glen-
lee, Lord.
- Miller, William, W.S., 116 n.
- Miller Street, 16 ; opening of, 132.
- Miller, The Stout, 116 n.
- Mills ; Slit Mill, Partick, 62.
- Milligan, Mr. Andrew, 136.
- Milne, Mr., 113 n.
- Milton, Printfield of, 47, 47 n.
- Minute Book of the Board of Green
Cloth*, 134 n.
- Minutes of Town Council*, 37, 40 n, 50,
51.
- Miscellaneous Papers concerning Queen
Mary and King James*, 103 n,
104 n.
- Miscellany of Scottish Burgh Record
Society*, 125 n.
- Mitchell, Patrick, 47.
- Mitchell Street, 131 n.
- Molendinar, 61.
- Mollens, lands of, 148, 151.
- Monkland Canal, 154, 155.
- Monkland, East, 154, 155.
- Monkland, West, 150.
- Monkriding, 144.
- Monks in 1592, 103.
- Monserat, trade with, 111.
- Monteath, Agnes, 81.
- Monteath, J., 5.
- Monteath, Walter, 81.
- Montgomerie, Alexander, of Giffen, 141.
- Montgomerie, Hew, of Hessilheid, 144.
- Montgomerie, James, 58.
- Montgomerie, Robert, of Skelmorlie,
145.
- Montgomeries, The, 95, 96.
- Montgomerie, William, 145.
- Montgomery, Neil, of Langschaw, 142,
144.
- Montgumbry, Hendry, of Cottis, 96,
97 n, 99.
- Montgumbry, James, 96, 97 n, 99.
- Montgumrie, John, of Scotstoun, 142.
- Montrose Street, 70 n.
- Moodie's Court, 137.
- Moore, Rev. Charles, 110 n.
- Moore, George, 81.
- Moore, James, 81.
- Moore, Sir John, 110 n.
- Moore, Dr. John, 110 n.
- Moore, John Carrick, 110 n.
- Moore, Taggart, & Co., 66, 77, 78.
- Morgan, Miss, 36.
- Mort Bell. *See* Bells.
- Morton, James, merchant, 5.
- Morton, James, second Earl of, 2.
- Morton, Regent, 106.
- Mowat, Charles, 85.
- Mugdock Castle, 16.
- Muniments of the Royal Burgh of
Irvine*, 138 n.
- Muir, Dolme, 34.
- Muir, John, printer, 29.
- Muir, Thomas, Bailie, 91.
- Muirbank, 154.
- Muirhead, Johnne, 36.
- Murhead, Robert, merchant, 134.
- Muirhead, Robert, & Co., 6.
- Munimenta Universitatis*, 44 n, 45 n,
107 n, 108 n, 112 n.
- Murdoch, George, Provost, 134, 134 n,
146.
- Murdoch, Isabella, 80.
- Murdoch, John, & Co., 117 n, 121.
- Murdoch, Lillias, 80.
- Murdoch, Mary, 120 n. *See* Crawford,
William.
- Murdoch, Peter, 69, 69 n, 74, 80.
- Murdoch, Peter, Provost, 69 n, 137.
- "Murdoch," The, 121.
- Mure, Allane, 143.
- Murray, Charles, 85.
- Murray, Regent, 2.
- Muter and Millar, 47.
- Mychell, Jonat, 98.
- Myllars, 97.
- Mynto, Lord, 102.
- Mwr, Thome, 100 n.
- Naismith, Mungo, 68.
- Napier, David, 22.
- Napier, Katharine, 146. *See* Campbell,
Robert.
- Napier, James, 58, 62.
- Napier, Janet, 6. *See* Innes, Dr.
- Napier, John, of Kilmahew, 146.
- Napier, Mary, 6.
- Napier, Robert, of Shandon, 48.
- Napier, Thomas, 5, 6.
- Napiershall, 6.
- Neilson & Co., 121.
- Neilson, Robert, 98.
- Neilson, William, 134.
- Nether Aldhal, 141, 141 n.
- Nethernewton, 95, 107, 109.
- Neving, Thomas, of Monkardene, 144.
- New Abbey, Papists in, 103.
- Newtonhill, 1.
- Newton, lands of, 4.
- Nicol, Colin, 86.
- Nimmo, William, 24.
- Nisbet, Alexander, gentleman, 139,
140, 140 n.
- Nisbet, Alexander, merchant, 87.
- North Street, 1, 6.
- North Woodside, 8-12 ; owners of, 8,
9 ; house, 9.
- Norval, James, 86.
- Norval, John, 86.
- Norval, William, 85.
- Norway, trade with, 111.
- Notes and Reminiscences of Partick*, 58,
62, 120 n.
- Old Cardross*, Murray, 123 n.
- Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow
Gentry*, 4, 8, 9, 117, 123 n, 130 n ;
2nd edition, 96 n, 109 n.
- Old Green Weaving Manufactory, 118,
121.
- Old Kilpatrick, 47.
- Old Statistical Account*, 138 n.
- Organ, James Watt's, 13-19 ; advertise-
ment of, 14 ; price of, 16.
- Origines Ecclesiasticæ Scotia*, 39 n.
- Orne, John, 16.
- Ormiston & Cunningham, 41.
- Orr, John, of Barrowfield, 85.

- Orr, William, of Barrowfield, 84.
 Orrs of Barrowfield, 120 *n.*
 Osbaldistone, Frank, 135 *n.*
 Oswald, Alexander, of Scotstoun, 118, 122, 122 *n.*
 Oswald, Alexander, of Shieldhall, 63, 82.
 Oswald, George, of Auchincruive, 123 *n.*
 Oswald, George, of Scotstoun, 62, 80, 123 *n.*
 Oswald, James, M.P., 63.
 Oswald, James Gordon, of Scotstoun, 95.
 Oswald, James, merchant, 80.
 Oswald, James, Scotstoun, 80.
 Oswald, John, 82.
 Oswald, Richard, of Scotstoun, 118, 122, 123 *n.*
 Oswald Street, 60, 63.
 Over Aldhall, 141.
 Overnewton, 95, 111, 111 *n.*, 112, 113, 115.
Pagan's Glasgow, 110 *n.*, 147, 147 *n.*
 Paisley, Popish mob in, 103.
 Palyartcroft, 128, 128 *n.*
 Papists, 103, 104.
 Park, Jean, 4. *See* Bogle, George.
 Park, Robert, Town Clerk, 40, 40 *n.*
 Parks, West-end, 107, 109 *n.*, 111 *n.*; North-side, 109 *n.*
 Parliament, Acts of, road, 60; purchase of land, 72, 75.
 Parliament, Scottish, Acts of, 104, 104 *n.*
 Parson's Croft, its boundaries, 1; owners of, 1-5; King James' deed of gift, 2, 3; feuing of and prices got, 5.
 Parson's Croft, North, 3.
 Parson's Croft, West, 3, 7.
 Parson's Lands. *See* Parson's Croft.
 Parsonage of Glasgow, 2.
 Partick, 88, 90 *n.*, 95, 112; Castle of, 6, 56; rights of pasturage in, 56; Old Bridge Inn, 58; Cross of, 89; lands of, 96, 112; New Park of, 107.
 Partick, East-side, 95.
 Partick, West-side, 95, 97 *n.*
 Paterson. *See* History of Ayrshire.
 Paterson, Alexander, 118.
 Paterson, Andrew, 98.
 Paterson, Andrew (II.), 98.
 Paterson, Archibald, 98.
 Paterson, John, Archbishop, 110.
 Paterson, John, 118.
 Paterson, Miss, of Bellaird, 10. *See* Barton, Benjamin.
 Paton, Dr., 52.
 Patown, Peter, 52.
 Paul, Henry, 9, 11.
 Pavements, 66 *n.*
 Pawtoun, James, piper, 143.
 Pearson, Hugh, 82.
 Pearson, Rev. Dr., of Strathblane, 13.
 Pearson, William, of Polmont, 82.
 Pedagogy of Glasgow, 44, 45.
 Penalties, for quarrelling, 92; for bad language, 93.
 Peuwinnay, lands of, 154.
 Person, Bishop, 115 *n.*
 "Personis" Hauch. *See* Parson's Croft.
 "Perundail," The, 143.
 Peter, Thomas, of Crossbasket, 146.
 Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk, 135 *n.*
 Pettigrew, Thomas, 36.
 Philips, John, 87.
 Philosophical Society, 134 *n.*
 Piazzas, 50, 66, 67, 74, 77.
 Pirrie, Rev. Mr., 26.
 Pitcairn, 141, 142. *See also* Criminal Trials.
 Pitt Street, 1.
 Place Names of Scotland, Johnston, 138 *n.*
 Plainstones, The, 75.
 Pointhouse Inn, 55, 56.
 Pointhouse, Old, 54-56.
 Police regulations for slaughter of cattle, 91, 93.
 Police, Inspector of, 91.
 Pollokshaws Printfield Company, 83.
 Pont, Timothy, 138, 139, 139 *n.*
 Poor, Relief of, 68, 93.
 Port Dundas Road, 4 *n.*
 Port Glasgow, 110, 145, 147.
 Portugal Street, 47.
 Potterfield, George, 52.
 Prebendary of Glasgow, 1; endowments of, 2.
 Presbytery of Glasgow and Mort Bell, 35, 36; resolution against new playhouse, 71.
 Prestoun, Henry, 143.
 Pretender, Old, 113.
 Prices of bells or chimes, 36, 37, 41, 42; of Grammar School repairs, 45; of salmon and salmon fishing, 55; right of ferry at Pointhouse, 55, 56; of Kelvinhangh lands, 61; of Slit Mill, Partick, in 1782 and in 1807, 62; of ground annuals, 65 *n.*, 83; of tenements in Trongate in 1735, 66; in 1756, 67; ground for theatre, 1762, 70; in Queen Street, 72; of Assembly Room, 75, 76; of Tontine property in 1864 and in 1867, 79; in 1781-90, 83-87; of Balshagray in 1759, 122; of land in Argyle Street in 1768, 133; of cartage in 1750, 123 *n.*; of Dunlop Mansion in 1777, 138; of land and wood on Garnkirk, 150 *seq.*
 "Prince of Orange," The, 117 *n.*
 "Princess Charlotte," The, 21.
 Princes Street, 112 *n.*
 "Prince William," The, 121.
 Privy Council, Exemptions granted by, 116.
Privy Seal Register, 103 *n.*
 Provand, George, 28.
 Provanside, 4 *n.*
 Purdon, John, 55.
 Purdoune, Andrew, 41.
 Queen Mary, 141.
 Queen Street, 72.
 Quhyt Inch Meadow. *See* Whiteinch.
 Rae, John, of Little Govan, 145.
 Rae, Robert, of Tannochside, 145.
 Rae, Dr. William, 138.
Ragman Roll, 138, 139, 140 *n.*
 Ramshorn, 47.
 Rankene, Costene, 143.
 "Rankenis" Hauch. *See* Parson's Croft.
 Redbourne, Roger, 41.
 "Reddendo," 104 *n.*, 116 *n.*
 Reddish, Mr., 72.
 Reed, Andrew, 11.
Reformer's Gazette, The, 14.
 Reformation, the, payments to Archbishop after, 101, 103; church property seized by magistrates after, 102.
Regality Club, First Series, 49 *n.*, 52 *n.*, 61 *n.*
 Regality of Glasgow, 104 *n.* *See also* Barony and Regality of Glasgow.
Register of the Great Seal, 141 *n.*, 142 *n.*
Register of the Privy Council, 141, 142, 142 *n.*, 143, 144, 144 *n.*
Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis, 69 *n.*, 127 *n.*, 128 *n.*
Registrum Magni Sigilli, 2 *n.*, 104 *n.*, 129 *n.*, 139 *n.*
 Reid, David, 82.
 Reid, James, wright, 5, 134, 135.
 Reid, Professor Thomas, 82.
 Renfield, 40 *n.*
 Renfield Garden, 40 *n.*
 Renfield Street, origin of name, 40 *n.*
 Renfrew, 40 *n.*
 Renfrew Street, origin of name, 40 *n.*
Rental Book of the Diocese of Glasgow, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 104, 111 *n.*
 Renton, Mr., organ builder, 19.
 Rents, 66, 67, 92, 97, 100, 102, 122; paid in kind, 97 *n.*; paid to Catholic See after Reformation, 102, 103; on Garnkirk property, 150 *seq.*
 Renwick, Mr., 130 *n.*
 Richardson, Professor William, 81.
 Riddell, Henry, merchant, 80.
 Rind, Henry, 140.
 Riots, Church, 1689, 113, 113 *n.*
 "Rising Sun," The, 114.
 Ritchie, Alexander, merchant, 80.
 Ritchie, Henry, 81.
 Ritchie, Henry, 120 *n.*
 Ritchie, James, of Busbie, 62, 68, 69, 69 *n.*, 81.
 Ritchie, James, 87.
 Ritchie, Janet, 120 *n.* *See* Cooper, Samuel.
 Ritchie, John, merchant, 80.
 Ritchie, John, Cummertrees, 87.
 Ritchie, John, of Craigton, 120 *n.*
 Roads, Sheep, 90.
 Road Acts. *See* Parliament, Acts of.
 Robb, Rev. Thomas, 5.
 Robert the Bruce, 139.
 Robert II., 109 *n.*
 Robertson, Elizabeth, 145. *See* Dunlop, James, second of Garnkirk.
 Robertson, James, of Bedlay, 145.
 Robertson, A. D., 8.
 Robertson, Catherine, 80.

- Robertson, Elizabeth, 5.
 Robertson, James, 85.
 Robertson, James Louis, 47 *n*.
 Robertson, John, surgeon, 5.
 Robertson, John, merchant, 80.
 Robertson, John Murdoch, 80.
 Robertson, John, wright, 133.
 Robertson, William, merchant, 62, 80.
 Robertson, William, 80.
 Robertson's Court, 133, 134.
 "Rob Roy," The, 22.
 Rochhill, 109.
 Rodger, Alexander, 148.
 Roger, Gabriel, 98 *n*.
 Rolland, name of, 96.
 Rollok, David, 2, 3.
 Rollok, Robert, 3.
 Roman Road, 120 *n*.
 Roman Wall, 120 *n*.
 Ropewalk, 131.
 Ropework Company, 116, 117, 118, 121, 122 *n*.
 Ropework Entry, 122 *n*.
 Ropework Lane, 116.
 Rosebery Terrace, 11.
 Rosland, 108 *n*, 109 *n*.
 Rosse, Godfrey de, 138, 139.
 Rottenrow, 126; Faculty of Arts lodged in, 45; prebendal manse in, 96 *n*.
 Rowand, Robert, 98.
 Rowand. *See* Rolland.
 Rowat, Robert, 84.
 Rowat, Robert, Councillor, 92.
 Royalty of Glasgow, 131 *n*. *See also* Barony of Glasgow.
 Royal Infirmary, 69 *n*.
 Russell, David, 82.
 Rutherglen Bridge, 91.
 Ryding, Barony of, 149, 154.
 Ryding Dike, lands of, 154.
 Ryflat, land of, 98 *n*.
 Sabbath-keeping, 89, 90, 91.
 Salmon fishing at Govan, 55, 112; value of, in 1794, 55.
 Saltmarket, 129; No. 28, 49; municipal offices in, 66; Gibson's Land, 112, 112 *n*.
 Sandyhills, 150.
 Sawmill Road, 88.
 Scheddistoun, 97 *n*.
Scheme for making a Navigable Canal from the City of Glasgow to the Monkland Colliery, 123 *n*.
 Scheylds, 97. *See* Thomsouns.
Scotch Legal Antiquities, 98 *n*.
 "Scotia," The, 22.
Scotland as it Was and as it Is, Argyle, 97 *n*.
 Scotland in 18th Century, 124, 125, 126.
 Scotstoun, 90 *n*, 95, 96, 117, 118.
 Scotstoun Estate Accompts, 123 *n*.
Scots Worthies, 111; Appendix to, 114 *n*.
 Scott, Allan, 62.
 Scott, A. M., F.S.A., 120 *n*.
 Scott, Elizabeth, Lady Glengarnock, *yr.*, 144.
 Scott, Janet, 80.
 Scott, John, of Heathrieknowns, 82.
 Scott, John, merchant, 85.
 Scott, Joseph, 80.
 Scott, Sir Walter, anachronisms in, 135 *n*.
 Scott, William, 82.
Scottish Historians, 127 *n*, 128 *n*.
Scottish National Memorials, 75.
 Seals; Commoun Seal of the Burgh, 37; Privy Seal of the Chapter, 34, 37.
Second Vindication of the Church of Scotland, 113 *n*.
 See of Glasgow, lands belonging to, 95, 96, 96 *n*, 97, 97 *n*, 104; grants to, 96; feu-duties of, 104 *n*.
 "Senex," 90, 94 *n*, 129, 134; inaccuracies of, 72, 109 *n*; on Tontine Hotel, 78; on Cattle Market, 92.
 Servants, butchers', 91.
 Shankramuir, lands of, 152.
 Shanks, lands of, 154.
 Sheddon, John, 81.
 Shettleston, 43, 101 *n*.
 Shieldhall, 123 *n*.
 Shiels, John, 55.
 Ship Bank, 147.
 Shore, lands of, 154.
 Shotts Road, 150.
 Shyflatt, lands of, 154.
 Silvercraigs Land, 37.
 Sim, Adam, of Coulter Mains, 18, 19.
 Simpson, Isabella, 148. *See* Dunlop, George, W.S.
 Simpson, James, merchant, 67, 84.
 Simpson, James, shoemaker, 83, 84.
 Simpson, William, of Ogle, 148.
 Simson, Adam, 103.
 Simson, Baird, & Co., 69 *n*, 70 *n*.
 Simson, James, 68.
 Simson, Rev. Patrick, 103.
 "Sirius," The, 22.
 Skateriggs Farm, 100 *n*.
 Skeine, Sir John, of Curriehill, 144.
Sketches of the History of Glasgow. See Pagan's Glasgow.
 Slaughter-houses, regulations regarding, 90, 91, 94.
 Sledges, traffic on, 23 *n*.
 Smart, William, 78.
 Smellie, Alexander, 66, 85.
 Smellie, James, 84.
 Smith, William, 33.
 Smithfield, 132.
 Smithfield Iron Company, 58, 60, 62, 63; partners in, 61.
 Soaperie, 61.
 Somervell, Christian, 80.
 Somervell, James, 80.
 Somervell, James, of Cambusnethan, 144.
 Somervell, Jean, 144. *See* Dunlop, James (II.).
 Somervells, of Renfrew, 96.
 Sophia, Princess, 81.
 Spain, trade with, 111.
 Spens, Miss, 148. *See* Dunlop, George, W.S.
 Spiers, Alexander, of Elderslie, 62, 68, 69, 69 *n*, 81, 82, 122.
 Spiers, Grace, 74, 82.
 Spiers, Joanna Isabella, 81.
 Stablegreen, 2, 3.
 Stable Green Port, 91.
 Stalker, Andrew, 67.
Statistical Account of Scotland, 123 *n*.
Statistical Tables, Cleland, 92 *n*.
 Steamboat Carrying Trade, 20, 21.
 Sterveling, William, 107.
 Steven, James, 13, 15, 16.
 Steven, John, 87.
 Stevenson, Dr. Alexander, 69, 69 *n*.
 Steuart, David, 82.
 Steuart, John Robert, 82.
 Steuart, Ninian, Sheriff, 141.
 Stewart, Alexander, of the Galstone, 140, 141.
 Stewart, Agnes, 117. *See* Crawford, Matthew.
 Stewart, Lord Blantyre, 145.
 Stewart, Hugh, 87.
 Stewart, James, 52.
 Stewart, James, of Carsewell, 108.
 Stewart, Sir James, 112.
 Stewart, John, of Minto, Provost, 34.
 Stewart, Sir John, 109 *n*.
 Stewart, John, of Rossland, first of Balshagray, 106, 107.
 Stewart, John, second of Balshagray, 108, 109 *n*, 110 *n*.
 Stewart, John, younger of Balshagray, 108.
 Stewart, John, last of Balshagray, 123.
 Stewart, Sir Matthew, of Minto, 35.
 Stewart, Patrick, of Balshagray, 107, 108, 108 *n*.
 Stewart, Patrick (II.), 110 *n*.
 Stewarton, Barony of, 140.
 Stirling, Andrew, of Drumpellier, 69, 69 *n*, 80.
Stirling Burgh Records, 33.
 Stirling, Hunter, & Co., 69 *n*.
 Stirling, James, merchant, 82.
 Stirling, James, Calder, 82.
 Stirling, Janet, 80.
 Stirling, John, merchant, 80.
 Stirling, Mr., of Keir, 8.
 Stirling's Library, 134 *n*; Assembly Room accounts in, 68.
 Stirling, Walter, merchant, 80.
 Stirling, William, 80.
 Stirling, William, of Calder, 82.
 Stirling, William, and Sons, 69 *n*.
 Stobcross, 2, 3, 95, 109, 109 *n*, 110 *n*.
 Stockwell, 116, 117, 122, 129; Crawford property in, 124.
 Stockwell Street, 52, 137.
 Storrie, Mr., 89.
 Stuart, Anna, 115 *n*. *See* Crawford, John, of Crawfordland.
 "St. Agat," The, 111.
 St. Andrew's Square, 15.
 St. Anthony, 128 *n*.
 St. Christophers, trade with, 111.
 St. Enoch, forms of name, 127, 128.
 St. Enoch's Burn, 129 *n*, 130 *n*, 131 *n*, 134 *n*.
 St. Enoch's Church, 129, 134, 134 *n*, 135.
 St. Enoch's Croft, 116, 129, 129 *n*, 130, 130 *n*, 131 *n*, 132, 133, 134 *n*, 137, 137 *n*.
 St. Enoch's Lane, 129 *n*, 132.

- St. Enoch's Square, 127, 131 *n.*, 132 *n.*, 135, 136; plans of, 133, 133 *n.*, 134, 134 *n.*, 135; houses in, 135, 136.
- St. Enoch's Street, now Tron Street, 97.
- St. Enoch's Wynd, 129 *n.*
- St. Eunan, 128 *n.*
- St. George's Square, 15.
- St. Katharine's Altar, 34.
- St. Mungo, 33, 34, 127.
- St. Mungo's Freedom, 99.
- "St. Mungo's wedo," 99.
- St. Nicholas, Hospital of, 44, 130 *n.*
- St. Ninian, 128 *n.*
- St. Rule, 128 *n.*
- St. Thenaw. *See* St. Enoch's.
- St. Thenaw's Chapel of, 128, 129, 129 *n.*
- St. Thenaw's Croft, 129, 130.
- St. Thenaw's Street, 129.
- St. Vincent Street, 6.
- Sugar sample room in Tontine, 75, 78, 86; above Royal Exchange, 79.
- Surgeons' Hall, 134.
- Sutherland, William, 58.
- Sweden, trade with, 111.
- Symon, Cuthbert, 44.
- Synths, 97. *See* Jamesons.
- System of Heraldry*, A, Nisbet, 140 *n.*
- Tadmuir, 152.
- Taffie, John, 81.
- Taffie, John (II.), 81.
- Taffie, Walter, 81.
- Tain, 125.
- Tannan Kirk, 128 *n.*
- Tannochside, 127 *n.*, 128 *n.*
- Tanton. *See* St. Anthony.
- Tassie, John, 74.
- Tassie, John, 130.
- Taylor, J. M., writer, 3, 5.
- Taylor, Thomas, 119 *n.*, 125.
- Teinds, Balshagrie, 95, 95 *n.*; Govan, 107; Garnkirk, 150 *seq.*
- Tennoch. *See* St. Enoch.
- Tennoch's Street, 129.
- Tenth Report Historical MSS. Commission*, 140 *n.*, 141 *n.*
- Tenure of land. *See* Land.
- Theatre, The, 70; its original promoters, 70; feeling against, 70, 71; fires in, 70, 72; opening of, 71; sale of, 76.
- Thennan. *See* St. Eunan.
- Thesauraris Compts*, 36, 39, 46
- "Thistle," The, 117.
- Thomson, A., innkeeper, 5.
- Thomson, Andrew, of Faskine, 82.
- Thomson, Andrew, 82.
- Thomson, Dugald, 80, 82.
- Thomson, George, 82.
- Thomson, Mrs. Grace, 74, 82.
- Thomson, James, 132.
- Thomson, John, enginemaker, 21.
- Thomson, John, cashier, 9.
- Thomson, Samuel, 82.
- Thomson, Susannah, 80.
- Thomson and Jack, 84.
- Thomsone, Alexander, 130.
- Thomsone, John, town-clerk 130.
- Thomsouns, 97.
- Thorlongus, 115 *n.*
- Thornwood, 88, 90 *n.*
- Tobacco trade, 147, 148.
- Tobago Street, 43.
- Tod, Hendry, 102.
- Tolbooth, The Old, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 65, 66, 67, 72, 74, 85.
- Tolbooth, The New, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 47, 50, 83, 114.
- Tolcross, 90, 150.
- Toll-bars, Gallowgate, 91; Cowcaddens, 91.
- Tonti, Lorenzo, 73.
- Tontine at Cross, history of, 65, 87; picture of building, 65, 66; subscribers to scheme, 80, 81, 82.
- Tontine Hotel, 77, 78, 78 *n.*
- Tontine News-Room, 65, 67.
- Tontine Society, Glasgow, 1781, 68, 72, 73; properties acquired by, 75, 76, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87.
- Tontine Tavern, 150.
- Topographical Account of the District of Cuninghame, Ayrshire*, Pont, 139 *n.*
- Tounes rigs. *See* Candleriggs.
- Tour in England and Scotland*, 78 *n.*
- Tours in Scotland*, Pococke, 94 *n.*
- Towart, James, 67.
- Towers, James, 11.
- Town Council of Glasgow and Mort Bell, 34, 35, 36; and Old Tolbooth Bell, 40, 42; and Old Calton Bell, 43; and Grammar School, 45, 46, 47; on prevention of fires, 50, 51, 52; and Tontine Building, 67, 68; and Ropework, 116; lands owned by, 83, 87, 132, 133. *See also* Corporation of Glasgow.
- Town Council Minutes*, 130 *n.*, 132.
- Town Council Records*. *See* Burgh Records.
- Town Council Table, 40.
- Town Hall at Cross, 72, 74, 75, 77.
- Town's Hospital, 76 *n.*
- Trade, promoters of Glasgow, 110, 111, 116; with America, 111, 112, 117; with West Indies, 111; with Holland, 38 *n.*; with France, 111; with Baltic, 111, 117; with Gibraltar, 117.
- Traffic in 1761, 15; in 1763, 123 *n.*
- Traquere, Bessy, 99.
- Traqueres, 96.
- Trinyon, 128 *n.*
- Tron Church: arms on its bell, 37.
- Trongate, 65, 75, 76, 93; Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29 Trongate, 49-52; fire in, 49; value of property in, 66, 67, 83-87; Nos. 2-12 Trongate, 74.
- Trongate Street, 52.
- Tron Street, once St. Enoch's Street, 93.
- Trowel. *See* St. Rule.
- Trumble, Matthew, 92.
- Trustees of the Tolls, 60.
- "Trinity," The, 21.
- Tyndrum, 90.
- Uddingston, 128 *n.*
- Union, The, 125, 126.
- Union Bank, 10, 147.
- University of Glasgow met first in Cathedral, 44; ground annual paid to, by town, 65 *n.*; teinds of Govan held by, 95 *n.*, 107, 108; architect of Old College, 112 *n.*
- University Avenue, 113 *n.*
- Ure, John, Provost, 37.
- Ure, John, 67.
- Ure, Mr., 131 *n.*
- View of the City of Glasgow*, M'Ure, 93 *n.*
- Virginia, trade with, 111, 112.
- Vita Kentigerni Imperfecta*, 127 *n.*, 128 *n.*
- Vita Kentigerni Jocelin*, 127 *n.*, 128 *n.*
- Vita Sancti Columbae*, Reeves, 128.
- Volunteers, 76.
- Waghevens, Jacob, 38.
- Walcar, William, 102, 103.
- Wales, John, 52.
- Walkinshaw, James, partner in ropework, 116, 118.
- Walkinshaw, John, of Barrowfield, 42.
- Walkinshaw, John, partner in ropework, 117.
- Wilkinshaw, Robina, 115 *n.* *See* Crawford, John.
- Walkinshaw, William, partner in ropework, 116, 118.
- Walkmiln, 109 *n.*
- Wallace, Catharine, 105. *See* Cunyng-hame, David.
- Wallace, Jeane, 144.
- Wallace, John, of Cessnock, 81.
- Wallace, John (II.), 81.
- Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, Grants to, 104, 104 *n.*, 105, 106.
- Wan, Martin, 44.
- Warden, Elizabeth, 24.
- Wardrop, Helen, 61, 62. *See* Gibson, John.
- Wardrop, John, 5.
- Watson, Andrew, wright, 124.
- Watson, Andrew (II.), wright, 124.
- Watson, James, stockbroker, 79.
- Watson, James, wright, 124.
- Watson, William, Deacon, 5.
- Watson, William, wright, 119 *n.*, 124.
- Watsoune, John, 92.
- Watt, James, 123 *n.*; his organ, 13-15.
- "Weaver," 7.
- Well, St. Mungo's, 34.
- Welsh Saints*, Rees, 127 *n.*
- Werk, Jhonne off, 97.
- Westergate, 126.
- West Kilpatrick, 120 *n.*
- West Port, 92.
- West Street, 129 *n.*
- Weymass, William, 84.
- Whipping, public, 60.
- Whiteinch, 56, 88, 89, 90, 90 *n.*, 107, 108, 110, 112, 115.
- Whiteinch Burn, 88, 90 *n.*
- Whiteinch Farm, 88.
- Whiteinch Nursery Garden, 88, 89.
- Whyte, Janet Esther, 116 *n.* *See* Crawford, William Howison.
- Whyteford, Laird of Miltoune, 144.
- Widows, rights of, 99.

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <p> Wilkie, John, writer, 113 <i>n</i>.
 Wilkie, Rev. William, 108.
 Williamson, John, 73.
 Williamson, Robert, 73.
 Wilson, Adam, 82.
 Wilson, Alexander, 4.
 Wilson, John, of Parson's Haugh, 3, 4.
 Wilson, John C., bellfounder, 42, 43,
 47.
 Wilson, John, 52.
 Wilson, John, merchant, 82.
 Wilson, John, merchant, 130 <i>n</i>.
 Wilson, John, town clerk, 138.
 Wilson, Jonat, 99.
 Wilson, Mareoun, 69.
 Wilson, Robert, 99. </p> | <p> Wilson Street, 36; music shop in, 13,
 15, 16 <i>n</i>.
 Wilson's Charity School, 76 <i>n</i>.
 Wines, French, 113 <i>n</i>.
 Wode, James, 97.
 Wode, Rob of, 97.
 Wodrop, forms of name, 101 <i>n</i>.
 Wodrop, Walter, 101 <i>n</i>.
 Wodrop, William Allan, 101 <i>n</i>.
 Wodrow, 115 <i>n</i>, 116 <i>n</i>.
 Woodneuk, 149, 153.
 Woodside, 109 <i>n</i>.
 Wotherspoon, Mr., attorney, 62.
 Wotherspoon, Robert, Deacon, 84.
 Wright, Elizabeth, 80.
 Wright, Peter, 80. </p> | <p> Wydrop, Jhone, 97 <i>n</i>.
 Wylie, James, 26.
 Wyll, Agnes, 97 <i>n</i>.
 Wylsone, 97. <i>See also</i> Jargons.

 Yett, lands of, 154.
 Yoker, 89, 90, 90 <i>n</i>.
 Yoker Bridge, 60.
 Yoker Burn, 60.
 Yoker Road, 60.
 Yoker Trustees, 60.
 Yorkhill, 55, 59.
 <i>Youth and Manhood of Cyril Thornton,</i>
 <i>The, Hamilton, 135 n.</i>
 Yuille, George, 134.
 Yuil, Mrs., 116 <i>n</i>. </p> |
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THE REGALITY CLUB

The Regality Club.

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JAMES J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street, <i>Hon. Treasurer</i> .	

The Regality Club was established in October, 1885, to preserve a record of old Glasgow Buildings and of old Glasgow Relics.

The membership of the Club is limited to 200. Each member pays a subscription of One Guinea for each Series, and the funds of the Club are expended in issuing to its members the Regality Club papers.

THE
REGALITY CLUB

SECOND SERIES

PRINTED FOR THE REGALITY CLUB BY
JAMES MACLEHOSE AND SONS
Publishers to the University
GLASGOW

1893

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
<i>BISHOP STREET, ANDERSTON, BY COLIN DUNLOP DONALD,</i> - - - -	1
<i>NORTHWOODSIDE, BY ANDREW MACGEORGE,</i> - - - - - - - -	8
<i>JAMES WATT'S ORGAN, BY PETER FORBES,</i> - - - - - - - -	13
<i>THE "INDUSTRY," BY LAURENCE HILL,</i> - - - - - - - -	20
<i>BROADSIDES,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	23
<i>FOUR OLD GLASGOW BELLS, BY JOHN OSWALD MITCHELL,</i> - - - -	33
<i>NOS. 23-29 TRONGATE, BY COLIN DUNLOP DONALD,</i> - - - - - -	49
<i>THE OLD POINT-HOUSE, BY ANDREW MACGEORGE,</i> - - - - - -	54
<i>OLD BRIDGE INN, PARTICK, BY COLIN DUNLOP DONALD,</i> - - - - -	58
<i>THE TONTINE BUILDING, BY COLIN DUNLOP DONALD,</i> - - - - - -	65
<i>GRANNY GIBB'S COTTAGE, PARTICK, BY JAMES F. MACLEHOSE, M.A.,</i> - -	88
<i>BALSHAGRAY, BY JOHN OSWALD MITCHELL,</i> - - - - - - - -	95
<i>SAINT ENOCH'S SQUARE, BY JOHN T. T. BROWN,</i> - - - - - - -	127
<i>THE DUNLOP MANSION, BY COLIN DUNLOP DONALD,</i> - - - - - -	137
<i>INDEX,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	157

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

	PAGE
<i>BISHOP STREET, ANDERSTON, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON,</i> - - - -	1
<i>PLAN OF PARSON'S CROFT,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	4
<i>NORTHWOODSIDE, FROM SKETCH BY ANDREW MACGEORGE,</i> - - - -	8
<i>COTTAGES AT NORTHWOODSIDE, FROM SKETCH BY ANDREW MACGEORGE,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	11
<i>JAMES WATT'S ORGAN,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	13
<i>THE "INDUSTRY" IN BOWLING HARBOUR, FROM PHOTOGRAPH BY WILLIAM FINLAYSON,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	20
<i>THE DEAD BELL,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	33
<i>FRAGMENT OF THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL BELL,</i> - - - - - - -	33
<i>THE OLD TOLBOOTH BELL,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	38
<i>THE OLD CALTON BELL,</i> - - - - - - - - - - - - -	42
<i>NOS. 23-29 TRONGATE, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON,</i> - - - - - -	50
<i>BACK COURT IN TRONGATE, BY D. Y. CAMERON,</i> - - - - - - -	50
<i>FISHERMAN'S HUT, POINTHOUSE,</i> - - - - - - - - - - -	54

	PAGE
<i>THE POINT HOUSE, COPIED BY ANDREW MACGEORGE FROM DRAWING TAKEN CIRCA 1815, - - - - -</i>	54
<i>OLD BRIDGE INN, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	58
<i>THE TONTINE BUILDING, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	65
<i>THE SUGAR SAMPLE ROOM, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	76
<i>GRANNY GIBB'S COTTAGE, PARTICK, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	88
<i>OLD BALSHAGRAY (BACK VIEW), ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	96
<i>OLD BALSHAGRAY (FRONT VIEW), BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	108
<i>BALSHAGRAY AVENUE, BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	119
<i>COTTAGES AT BALSHAGRAY GATE, BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	126
<i>HOUSE 22 SAINT ENOCH SQUARE, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	128
<i>THE DUNLOP MANSION, ARGYLL STREET, ETCHING BY D. Y. CAMERON, - - - - -</i>	137

The Regality Club.

PROFESSOR JOHN FERGUSON, M.A., LL.D., *President.*

SIR MICHAEL CONNAL.

J. GUTHRIE SMITH, MUGDOCK.

DAVID MURRAY, LL.D.

JAMES MUIR, C.A.

ALEXANDER MACDONALD.

SIR J. D. MARWICK, LL.D.

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COLIN DUNLOP DONALD, 172 ST. VINCENT STREET, *Hon. Secretary.*

JAMES J. MACLEHOSE, M.A., 61 ST. VINCENT STREET, *Hon. Treasurer.*

REPORT.

THE Second Series of the publications of the Regality Club having now been completed and issued, the Council have the honour of laying the following Report before the members.

The Council are glad to report that the Club has its full complement of two hundred members. A list of the members accompanies this Report.

Ten copies of this Series were printed for presentation. Of these seven have been presented to

The University Library, Glasgow ;

The Hunterian Library, Glasgow ;

The Mitchell Library, Glasgow ;

The Archæological Society's Library, Glasgow ;

The Advocates' Library, Edinburgh ;

The British Museum ;

The Editor of *The Glasgow Herald.*

Three copies still remain in the possession of the Club, but are available only for presentation.

The Second Series of the Club's publications consists of four parts, issued in 1889, 1891, 1892, and 1893 respectively. In these are contained the following Papers and Illustrations, viz.:—

PART I.

1. Bishop Street, Anderston, by Colin Dunlop Donald. Illustrated by an Etching by D. Y. Cameron, and a reproduction of part of a map of the Burgh of Anderston, lent by Alexander Frew, C.E.
2. Northwoodside, by Andrew Macgeorge. The Illustrations from Drawings by Mr. Macgeorge.
3. James Watt's Organ, by Peter Forbes. The Illustration from a photograph supplied by Mr. Forbes.
4. The "Industry" in Bowling Harbour, by Laurence Hill. The Illustration from a photograph by William Finlayson.
5. Four Glasgow Broadsides.

PART II.

1. Four Old Glasgow Bells, by John Oswald Mitchell. Illustrated by four photographs.
2. Nos. 23, 25, 27, 29 Trongate, by Colin Dunlop Donald. Illustrated by an Etching and Pen and Ink Drawing by D. Y. Cameron.
3. The Old Point-House, by Andrew Macgeorge. Illustrated by a Drawing by Mr. Macgeorge and an Engraving from his "Old Glasgow," lent by Blackie & Son.
4. The Old Bridge Inn, Partick, by Colin Dunlop Donald. Illustrated by an Etching by D. Y. Cameron.

PART III.

1. The Tontine Building, by Colin Dunlop Donald. Illustrated by two Etchings by D. Y. Cameron.
2. Granny Gibb's Cottage, Partick, by James J. MacLehose. Illustrated by an Etching by D. Y. Cameron.
3. Balshagray, by John Oswald Mitchell. Illustrated by an Etching and three Drawings by D. Y. Cameron.
4. St. Enoch's Square, by J. T. T. Brown. Illustrated by an Etching by D. Y. Cameron.

PART IV.

- The Dunlop Mansion, Argyle Street, by Colin Dunlop Donald. Illustrated by an Etching by D. Y. Cameron.

The Club has been but eight years in existence, yet these eight years have been fatal to many of the houses recorded in its pages. In Saltmarket there has been a wholesale clearance. Dowhill's Land and the Close below it, with its fine old wooden house, are gone. So is Robb's Close, with its picturesque houses. The crow-stepped three-gabled tenement in Trongate, the oldest house in it, is away. Blochairn House has vanished. Scarcely a plank remains of the "Industry." The old Bridge at Partick, though still standing, is doomed, and in a year or two its place will know it no more.

It is satisfactory that in this and in the First Series there are twelve drawings of these subjects. Though the Club undoubtedly began its work thirty years too late, it is something to have preserved the memory of some Glasgow buildings of interest, which without it would have perished, and left no trace behind.

The Council congratulate the members on the interest both of the Illustrations and the Papers in this Series. Most of the Papers are drawn from original sources; and, what is of even more importance, they are all marked by a high degree of accuracy. The gratitude of the Club is due to the gentlemen who, often at great trouble to themselves, have written these Papers. The thanks of the Club also are due to Mr. Alexander Frew, C.E., for the loan of a Map of Anderston; to Mr. William Finlayson, for the photograph of the "Industry"; and to Messrs. Blackie & Son for the loan of an Engraving from Mr. Macgeorge's "Old Glasgow." The Council have to report with regret the death of three of their contributors. Mr. Andrew Macgeorge from the beginning took a great interest in the Club. To the First Series he contributed Drawings of the Clyde at Finnieston Street, and of the Bunhouse, Partick, and a Drawing of, and an article on, old Clairmont House and Woodlands. In the present Series he wrote the Paper on Northwoodside, to which he contributed two Drawings, and the Paper on the Point-House, which he also illustrated. From his great knowledge of Glasgow, and his literary and artistic gifts, Mr. Macgeorge was a most valuable member of the Club—all the more valuable from the courteous readiness with which he placed his gifts at the disposal of his fellow members. The Council have also to regret the death of Mr. Peter Forbes, who gave the Club the photograph of, and wrote the article on, James Watt's Organ; and of Mr. Laurence Hill, who contributed the article on the "Industry," both in the present Series.

The total cost of the four parts has been £210 15s. 6d., conform to the Hon. Treasurer's accounts submitted herewith.

The first part of the next Series is in preparation, and will, it is hoped, be ready on an early date.

A third Subscription is now due, which members are requested to pay to the Hon. Treasurer.

The Regality Club.

*Abstract of the Honorary Treasurer's Accounts, from 1st March, 1889,
to 15th April, 1893.*

RECEIPTS.

1889.									
March 8.	Balance brought on from First Series,	-	-	-	-	£1	5	4	
1889-1893.	Subscriptions of 200 Members, 21s.,	-	-	-	-	210	0	0	
						<u>£211</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	

EXPENDITURE.

1889.									
March 27.	Report and List of Members, etc.,	-	-	-	-	£3	16	0	
Nov. 30.	Paper, Printing, Sewing, etc., Part I.,	-	-	-	-	16	4	0	
	Illustrations for Part I.,	-	-	-	-	24	9	9	
1891.									
March 31.	Paper, Printing, Sewing, etc., Part II.,	-	-	-	-	16	13	3	
	Illustrations for Part II.,	-	-	-	-	29	12	6	
1892.									
April 21.	Paper, Printing, Sewing, etc., Part III.,	-	-	-	-	42	17	6	
	Illustrations for Part III.,	-	-	-	-	43	4	6	
1893.									
April.	Paper, Printing, Sewing, etc., Part IV.,	-	-	-	-	24	2	0	
	Illustrations for Part IV.,	-	-	-	-	7	7	0	
	Circulars and Postages requesting payment of subscription,					1	0	10	
1889.									
Nov. 11.	Paper, Printing, and Binding Receipt Book,	-	-	-	-	0	11	0	
1890.									
Nov. 9.	Binding <i>Regality Club</i> , Vol. I., Club's Reference Copy,	-	-	-	-	0	8	0	
1892.									
April 20.	Paper and Printing 200 Notices calling Meeting,	-	-	-	-	0	4	2	
„ 26.	Cash paid to Religious Institution Rooms for Meeting,	-	-	-	-	0	5	0	
						<u>£210</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>6</u>	
1893.									
April 18.	Balance in hands of Hon. Treasurer, carry on,	-	-	-	-	0	9	10	
						<u>£211</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	

GLASGOW, 24th April, 1893.—Audited and found correct.

T. F. DONALD, C.A.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE REGALITY CLUB.

1889-1892.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Adam, Thomas, Hazelbank, Uddingston. | Cleland, A. B. Dick, 15 Newton Place. |
| Affleck, John, Roseland, Hunter's Quay. | Coats, John J., 27 Woodside Place. |
| Aiken, James, 201 West George Street. | Cochrane, Robert, 7 Crown Circus, Dowanhill. |
| Aitken, Robert Easton, 68 St. Vincent Street. | Colquhoun, James, 158 St. Vincent Street. |
| Allan, F. W., 21 Derby Street. | Cook, W. B., 28 Queen Street, Stirling. |
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| Anderson, Thomas, 172 St. Vincent Street. | Connal, William, jun., 87 St. Vincent Street. |
| Anderson, William Boyd, 4 Grosvenor Crescent. | Coubrough, John, Blanefield, Strathblane. |
| Anderson, W. F. G., 22 Huntly Gardens. | Cowan, Hugh, Royal Bank, Ayr. |
| Anderson, William J., 149 West George Street. | Cowan, James, 23 St. Vincent Street. |
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| Arthur, Thomas Glen, 78 Queen Street. | Craik, George Lillie, 29 Bedford Street, Covent
Garden, London. |
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| Barclay, Robert, 21 Park Terrace. | Donald, Colin Dunlop, 14 Huntly Gardens. |
| Beatson, G. T., M.D., 2 Royal Crescent. | Donald, Thomas F., 173 Bath Street. |
| Bilsland, James, 7 Newark Drive, Pollokshields. | Donald, William Alexander, Waimea, Gore, New
Zealand. |
| Bilsland, John, 5 Park Quadrant. | Douglas, Campbell, 266 St. Vincent Street. |
| Bilsland, William, 28 Park Circus. | Douglas, Rev. Sholto D. C., Douglas Support. |
| Binnie, Thomas, 3 Park Gate. | Duncan, J. Dalrymple, 211 Hope Street. |
| Black, Adam Elliot, 51 St. Vincent Street. | Duncan, Robert, 65 Hamilton Drive. |
| Black, William George, 88 West Regent Street. | Dunn, Robert Hunter, 4 Belmont Crescent. |
| Blackie, Robert, 7 Great Western Terrace. | Dyer, Henry, C.E., 8 Highburgh Terrace. |
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| Boyd, James, 7 Grosvenor Terrace. | Faculty of Procurators, Glasgow. |
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| Brodie, Robert, 23 Belhaven Terrace, Kelvinside. | Ferguson, Prof. John, M.A., LL.D., The University. |
| Brogan, A. D., Anthonbrae, Cambridge Drive. | Fleming, J. B., Beaconsfield, Kelvinside. |
| Brown, Hugh, 9 Clairmont Gardens. | Fleming, James S., 16 Grosvenor Cres., Edinburgh. |
| Burnet, John James, A.R.S.A., 18 University Avenue. | Fleming, W. J., M.D., 3 Woodside Terrace. |
| Burns, Sir George, Bart., Wemyss Bay. | Forbes, Arthur, 146 Buchanan Street. |
| Burns, J. Cleland, 30 Jamaica Street. | Forbes, Peter, Waygateshaw, Carluke. |
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| Campbell, James A., LL.D., M.P., of Stracathro. | Frazer, Daniel, 127 Buchanan Street. |
| Campbell-Bannerman, The Right Hon. Henry, M.P.,
6 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. | |

- Frazer, James George, c/o Daniel Frazer.
 Gairdner, Charles, LL.D., Broom, Newton-Mearns.
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 Gemmill, William, 150 Hope Street.
 Gibson, William, 2 Crown Terrace.
 Gillies, William, 204 West George Street.
 Glasgow Town Council Library.
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 Gourlay, Robert, 11 Crown Gardens.
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 Gray, George, 72 Hutcheson Street.
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 Guy, Robert, 120 West Regent Street.
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 Harvey, Barnett, Yoker.
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 Hill, George Wingate, 6 Princes Terrace, W.
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 Honeyman, John, A.R.S.A., 140 Bath Street.
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 Howat, W., 5 Ardgowan Terrace.
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 Institute of Accountants, West Nile Street.
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 Kirkpatrick, Andrew J., 179 West George Street.
 Kirsop, John, 98 Argyle Street.
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 Laidlaw, James P., 112 Renfield Street.
 Lindsay, Rev. Professor, D.D., 37 Westbourne Gardens.
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 Mackenzie, James, 3 Queen's Gardens, Dowanhill.
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 MacLae, A. Crum, 4 Southpark Terrace.
 Maclay, David T., 3 Woodlands Terrace.
 MacLehose, James J., M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street.
 MacLehose, Robert, M.A., 61 St. Vincent Street.
 Macleod, Sir George H. B., M.D., 10 Woodside Crescent.
 Macmillan, Alexander, 21 Portland Place, London.
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 Macnair, Thomas, 27 St. Vincent Place.
 Main, W. D., 8 Holyrood Crescent.
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 Mather, George R., M.D., 11 Annfield Place.
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 Mirrlees, J. B., Redlands, Kelvinside.
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 Mitchell, James Dennistoun, of Carwood, Biggar.
 Mitchell, John Oswald, 7 Huntly Gardens.
 Moffat, Alexander, 23 Abercromby Place, Edinburgh.
 Moore, Samuel J., M.D., 15 Blythswood Square.
 Muir, James, C.A., 27 Huntly Gardens.
 Muir, Sir John, Bart. of Deanston, 6 Park Gardens.
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 Murdoch, William, 9 Newton Place.
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 Napier, James A., 55 Cathedral Street.
 Paterson, T. S., Muirhouse, Wishaw.
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 Ramsey, Robert, 14 Park Terrace, W.
 Reid, James A., 2 Rosslyn Terrace.
 Reid, Robert, 12 Hill Square, Edinburgh.
 Richardson, Francis, 28 Fenchurch Street, London.
 Robb, George, 11 Germiston Street.
 Robertson, David, 12 Windsor Circus.
 Robertson, R. W., Rockingham, Kilcreggan.
 Robertson, J. D., 1 Park Terrace, E.
 Roy, Andrew, 425 Sauchiehall Street.
 Russell, Archibald, 68 Great Clyde Street.
 Russell, James B., M.D., 3 Foremount Terrace.
 Scott, Alexander M., 156 St. Vincent Street.
 Shanks, James K., 18 West Cumberland Street.
 Sinclair, Alexander, Herald Office, Buchanan Street.
 Small, J. W., 108 St. Vincent Street.
 Smith, J. Guthrie, Mugdock Castle, Milngavie.
 Smith, Matthew, 120 West Regent Street.
 Smith, William, 61 West Regent Street.

Spens, John A., 14 Woodside Crescent.
Spens, Sheriff, 3 Westbourne Gardens.
Stevenson, William, 28 Robertson Street.
Stewart, J. W., North Cliff, Wemyss Bay.
Stewart, John, 18 India Street.
Stewart, Peter, Springfield House, 340 South York Street.
Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, 48 Miller Street.
Strong, John Roxburgh, 9 Belmont Crescent.
Stuart, James Hay, 5 Montgomerie Crescent.
Taggart, H. R., Tontine House, The Cross.
Tatlock, R. R., 2 Dundonald Road, Observatory.
Teacher, Adam, 14 St. Enoch's Square.
Turner, William, Rachan House, Helensburgh.

Ure, Alexander, 26 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.
Veitch, Prof. John, LL.D., The University.
Wallace, H., 30 Havelock Street.
Watson, John, of Earnock, Hamilton.
Watson, R. J., 13 Bruce Road, Pollokshields.
Weddell, James, 16 Robertson Street.
Western Club, The, Buchanan Street.
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Wingate, John B., 7 Crown Terrace.
Woodburn, James Cowan, M.D., 197 Bath Street.
Wordie, John, 42 Montgomerie Drive.
Young, George B., 45 West George Street.
Young, John E., 4 Montague Terrace, Kelvinside.

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